

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER. Apply sharp with testimonials and pay, CHAIRMAN, English School, AMOUD. R2464

WANTED—FITTER BOY to learn repairing Gramophone and other mechanical work. Apply Box No. 1183, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2452

WANTED—Expert HAIR DRESSER. European (Italian or French). Good salary with prospects. Apply immediately THE VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta. R2446

WANTED—Youths to learn Touch Type. writing on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road. R2477

IMPERIAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, Ambala, requires Resident Secretaries for Central Places throughout India. Correspondence enclosing 9/2/0 stamps. R2480

TRAVELLING AGENTS, Rs. 40/- plus Rs. 10/- outstation allowance, Commission and Railway fare. Cash security Rs. 250/- Apply Box No. 1182, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2451

REQUIRED for outstation a clerk, well up in English correspondence, one with least knowledge preferred. Board and Lodging provided. Wages Rs. 125/- rising to Rs. 200/- Apply Box No. 1177, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2472

WANTED—SECRETARY for a Limited Concern. Salary up to Rs. 200/- p. m. with prospects. Must invest Rs. 5000/- in the company. No objection to retired Railway or Govt. employee. Apply Box No. 1180, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2482

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE INDIAN NURSE for a respectable Hindu family to look after a baby. Handsome salary to a really deserving nurse, who can look after the baby as her own. Apply with testimonials etc. to Box No. 1171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2453

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons of influence for taking up Chief Agency for the Bombay Presidency. Liberal terms to really suitable men. Apply sharp to THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LTD., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta. R2485

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Short-hand, Typewriting, special Short-hand, Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor **GOPALDAS LALDAS**, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal, above Bhadrathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor **B. B. Rao, B.A., LL.B.**, Late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Short-hand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed. M

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—RAPIER, SPARE PARTS, viz. Front and Rear Wheels, Rear Springs and Hubs. Apply Box No. 1181, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2483

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

NEW MACHINERY FOR SALE. Butterworth & Dunsin's Make New Looms of 40 in., 44 in. and 52 in. Reed space and Winding Machines of 300 spindles. Thomas Holt's Winding Machines 6/4s. Apply for prices and particulars to **MANGALDAS JAISINGHAI & CO.**, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2471

PROFESSION.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VEN. KATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kottalpet, E. Godavary Dt. R2385

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WANTED EYE-PATIENTS: Cataracts, Glaucoma, Opacities, in any stage, whether incipient or advanced, are rapidly prevented and cured by our specific without operation. No matter who has failed. Full particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. R2432C

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance all by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Office Box No. 452, Bombay. R2479

WHOLESALE Trade Price List on request. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Bombay. R2478

ART as taught in Italian Academies, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academic and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurwar. Attendance—only 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees. R2466

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mowbray St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent

Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Mr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24758

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS:—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annex, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

- (1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
- (2) Government dak from Poona and Mahabaleswar.
- (3) Newspapers.
- (4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahabaleswar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
- (5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
- (6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi, and Lucknow.
- (7) Flowers from Malajli, Kirkee and Poona.
- (8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS:—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annex. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers, books and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the re-configuration of the main line to Kalyan. On the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhonie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,

Chief Traffic Manager,

G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, 4-1-1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for general information, that as from the 1st February, 1926, the Registered Offices of the following Companies will be located at the Third Floor, Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay:—

- (1) Phatak and Walchand, Limited.
- (2) The Walchand Construction Co., Ltd.

WALCHAND & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Love Lane, Masagon,
Bombay, 15-1-1926.

C24814

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS.

THE ATTENTION OF COMPANIES (other than Joint Stock Companies) and firms enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll is invited to Section 14 (2), (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by Act I of 1925 which provides that if the name of any such Company or firm is enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll, any one member of such Company or firm or any one person holding a GENERAL Power of Attorney from such Company or firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector under clause (c) of Sec. 28 shall be deemed to be qualified to be elected a Councillor at a Ward election.

If therefore any member of such Company or firm desires to stand as a candidate for election his name must be communicated to the Assessor and Collector before the nomination paper is delivered, at the Commissioner's Office which latter should be done as required by clause (c) of Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Act before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for the election, namely the 25th instant.

Clause (c) of Section 28 runs as follows:— "When the name in the Ward Roll is that of any Company other than a Joint Stock Company or of a firm, a vote on behalf of such Company or firm may be received from any member of such Company or firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector as the representative of the Company or firm, who would be entitled to vote at the election on behalf of the Company or firm, or where no such name has been so communicated, from any person who produces to the Polling Officer a general Power of Attorney from such firm or Company."

If any member of such a Company or firm, who does not wish to stand as a candidate for election but merely to vote at the election should arrange for his firm or Company, in view of the large number enrolled, to be so good as to communicate the name of its representative not later than 5 p.m. (B.T.) on the Election Day i.e. January 25th to enable me to deal with such communications by having them sorted and forwarded to the respective Polling Stations in proper time to avoid any risk to such firms or Companies of losing the votes which they are entitled.

It is necessary to point out that the word "member" in the sections referred to above means a "partner" according to legal advice.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th January, 1926.

C24847

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2205 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND ... Plaintiff.

Versus

BAIWANT NARAYAN DETHE

and Anr. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 50th day of March, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kuria, in the Registration sub-District of Kuria, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, registered for land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No. 825; Survey No. 79; Hissa No. 3; Area 6 1/2 gunthas; Assessment Re. 1 and As. 6; S. Y. 787.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THATTE RANGHODAS and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at Examiner Press Buildings, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of Nov. 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 335 of 1924.

RE: BALABUX RAMNATH SOMANI, of Jaipur, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Khewadi 7th Lane. Formerly doing business as a speculator in Gold, Silver, Etc., in partnership with Kisonchand Balabux under the name of Kisonchand Balabux at Calcutta, Jaipur and Bombay and now Unemployed. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovesaid Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th March, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of January 1926.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C24846

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1924.

HAYAKSHAW COWASJI ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

RADHODIN AHMEDJI and Others. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—Foras land with the sheds standing thereon at Mori Road, Mahim, Bombay, measuring 11641 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 33, 185, 188, 182, New Nos. A/12916, A/13031, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey Nos. 1/64 and 2/64, Municipal G Ward Nos. 5922, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471.

SECONDLY:—Leasehold land at Mori Road, Mahim, Bombay, measuring 1731 square yards bearing Collector's No. 17093, New Survey No. 64F, Municipal G Ward No. 5999 (6) and Street No. 474E.

THIRDLY:—Government Leasehold land on the south side of Mori Road, Mahim, Bombay, measuring 1972 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/61 C64 and E/64, Municipal G Ward No. 5999 (7) and Street No. 474E.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Solicitors, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 25-27-31, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1926.
(Sd.) COMMISSIONER.
24839

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and the Codicils thereto of Maneklal Gordhandas of Bombay, Dasha Shrinimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, who at the time of his death was residing at Sansett Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Decceased.

HARIBAI, widow of Maneklal Gordhandas, the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the above-named deceased, residing at Sansett Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND

NARMADASHANKER

Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24845

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD ON TUESDAY THE 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Vs. M. NAGAR.

SETHI AND SONS and Another.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public and intending bidders for purchase of the said property that our clients PRYAMITRA KASTURBHAI, ARUN KASTURBHAI and JAGDISH KASTURBHAI, who are the minor sons of KASTURBHAI MANIBHAI of Ahmedabad are interested in the said property to a large extent. The said property was ancestral in the hands of Kasturbhai Manibhai and our clients are entitled to three-eighths share in the said property. Our clients are now made parties to the said suit No. 44 of 1923 and the decree, dated the 22nd day of October, 1923, is not binding on our aforesaid clients and our clients are filing a suit in the High Court to have it declared that the said decree is not binding upon them. This is to warn all persons that whoever shall purchase the said property shall purchase the same subject to our clients' rights in the said property and such purchase shall also be subject to the decision of the suit which is being filed by our clients.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1292 square yards and bearing Assessment A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11C 15 being the subject matter of the sale by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., in suit No. 44 of 1923.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1926.

MATUBHAI JAMNITRAM AND

MADAN.

Attorneys for Pryamitra Kasturbhai Arun Kasturbhai and Jagdish Kasturbhai.

C24848

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S "RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VARIOUS ESTATES."

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Paramanand Surung (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in all that the vested remainder of him the Insolvent in the estate of Hirabai widow of Mathradas Liladhar under her will dated the 11th November, 1908, subject to the life interest of Jani Kuberhai, wife of Sursing Mathradas as mentioned in the said Will of the said Hirabai together also with right to receive Rs. 100 per month payable by the Official Trustee of the estate of Manekbai wife of Sursing Mathradas to the estate of the said Hirabai under a certain assignment executed by the said Sursing Mathradas in favour of the Nominee of the said Hirabai widow of Mathradas Liladhar and the securities for the same together with also the balance of the residuary estate of the said Manekbai, wife of Sursing Mathradas in the hands of the Official Trustee, subject to the alleged mortgage dated the 24th day of August 1922 executed by the Insolvent in favour of one Bai Motilal wife of the said Paramanand Surung, for Rs. 32,227 and interest thereon at one per cent per month from the 24th day of August 1922 with quarterly rests. There are no materials before the Official Assignee either to admit or dispute the said alleged mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, 87, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS AND EXCISEABLE DRUGS.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Bynulla, all the Surplus Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Exciseable Drugs.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. NOTE.—Bids for Exciseable Drugs will only be accepted from parties holding excise permits.

BYREN & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Government household land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the property of Navi, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on towards the West by the Elden Road, or towards the South by the property of Nurse Dharmaji and which said pieces were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kallianji Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Garoe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF LIME AND SAND BRICKS (WHITE AND MOULDED SQUARE ROUND AND RED BRICKS, LARGE LOT OF WHITE RED AND TRIANGULAR TILES AND A LARGE LOT OF PETTY STORES AND MACHINERY SPARE PARTS.

Under instruction from S. B. Billimoria Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

About 12 lakh Lime and Sand Bricks ordinary size 9 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2. About 50,000 moulded bricks for cornice round corner bricks 6 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2, and red bricks 9 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2. About 63,000 white red and triangular tiles 8 x 8 x 2.

Also a large lot of petty stores and machinery parts such as W. I. Bands, 2lb. washers, belt fasteners, assortment wedges, G. I. hook bolts, Eyellets, pressure gauges, Brass and C. I. grease cups, flaps, sockets, couplings, steel wire brushes, steel springs, bolts and nuts, files, casters, hose steam plug corks, rivet, chisel, square, round iron bars, flat bars, shaftings, gun metal castings, wrought iron and cast iron screw, etc., etc.

All the above mentioned bricks, tiles, stores and machinery parts etc. are lying at Marree, Mahad Station B. E. and C. I. Railway and the intending purchasers are requested to inspect the same at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A TANK FACTORY WITH ALL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. GAJANAN AND COY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2591 of 1925 (Hastimal vs. Narayan) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Falkland Road.

The stock-in-trade of a Tank Factory with all machinery, implements, etc., lying therein belonging to Messrs. Gajanan and Co.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

Should past be punished mercilessly or should society forgive?

The answer to this is found in

"Being Respectable"

Starring

Marie Prevost, Monte Blue, Louise Fazenda, Irene Rich, Theodore Von Eltz, Frank Currier.

Pathe Super Gazette

A Complete Record of World Wide Events

"Roughest Africa"

Starring

STAN LAUREL

TIME: - 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

Now playing at

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Master-piece Pictures.

FLYING-HORSE

OR

PANCH KALYANI and PARIJATAK

A Story adapted from Arabian Nights

AND

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

WILL BE SCREENED AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charnsey Road.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Kohinoor's Super Picture

THIEF of DELHI

Featuring Miss Gohar.

Programme also contains attractive

Topical Film

Mr. HORNIMAN

Returns to his City of adoption.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS

Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

Next Saturday

"THE FORTIETH DOOR"

AT

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cur. for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other painful troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AMUSEMENTS

The VISWA BHARAT LAXMI EXHIBITION

OLD COTTON GREEN COMPOUND (COLABA).

Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

From 31st December, 1925 to 31st January, 1926.

COME and SEE

1. EXHIBITS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA.
2. THE ART GALLERY IS A SPLENDID COLLECTION WORTH SEEING.
3. PHADKE'S FINE ARTS (Wax Shows) quite new to the Public. Latest productions including death of Deshbandhu Das and other prominent figures. WONDERFUL BABY WITH 4 HANDS, 4 LEGS, 2 BACKS, and 1 HEAD.

Indian Palms
Ocean Waves
Char-o-Plane
Etc.

The Three Headed man
The Human Spider
The Floating Girl
Etc.

Panorama.
Periscope.
The Aeroplane.
Etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

4. EGYPTIAN, SPANISH AND TURKISH DANCE OF CONTINENTAL FAME. MYSTIC DANCE—Girls from Mysore will entertain with quite a novel specimen of musical art. Don't fail to listen to Sri Nilamma and Master Chandra (under 10 years) playing on 22 Instruments.
5. GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY DARE-DEVIL DANDY GEORGE.
6. BABY ALBERTINO (6 years old) in his sensational aerial act.
7. MISS ANITA & MASTER GORDON in their marvellous revolving Dental Trapezoid.
8. CLASSIC STATUES IN MARBLE. FIRE EATING BY MISS NETA.

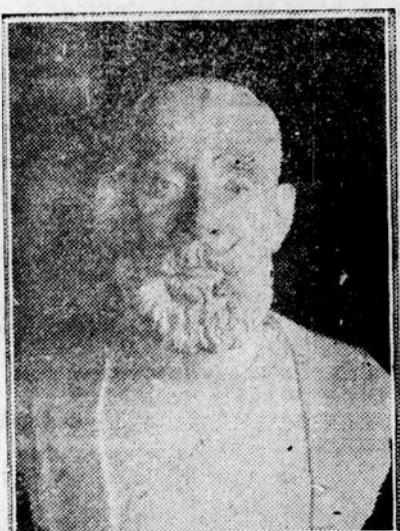
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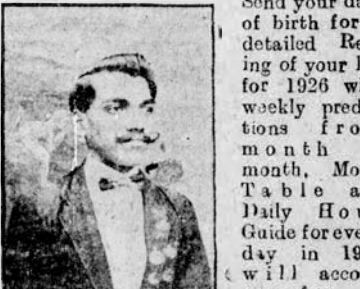
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Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available. Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready to Sale.

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EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,

Vizagapatam.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Barala, Hughes, Busreh.
Japan, Lamb, Calcutta.
Morioka Maru, Amano, Kobe.
Port Sea, John, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17.
Empress of Scotland, Latta, Padang via
Columbia.
Shanghai Maru, Takiguchi, Kobe.
Homefield, Baker, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 16.
Steamer Port Sea for Rangoon.
Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.
Steamer Nile for New York.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 16.)

- ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16/1 P and O.
3 Tarantia, 3201, Liverpool, 16/1, Graham's Trading Co.
7 Massilia, 3281 Glas. 18/1 Grams Trading Co.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
11 Baron Napier, 3159, Kobe, 24/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Kashmir 5589, Japan 17/1 M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co.
15 Aquileia, 4086 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M S N Cos.
16 City of Poona 4766, K'chi 21/1 K N & Co.
18 Clan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J Finlay and Co.
17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L E. wards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
4 Vania 2043, Basrah 15/1, M M & Co.
9 Egremont 5256 Colombo N.F. Vol. Bros.
15 Bankara 1905, P Gulf, 13/1 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
16 Cuncoim 106 Goa, 19/1 J Jeeva & Co.
C & R Shanghai Maru, 2524, Osaka, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.

D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
K Dava, 3082 N F, N F, T M and Co.
P Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 13/1 M M and Co.

N Crostafels 3078 K'chi 26/1 L Edwards Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 16.
S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—255 tons manganese ore, The Shrivraj Syndicate Ltd.; 10000 cwt groundnuts, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton fly, 7 bales cotton waste, Textile Products Ltd.; 26 bales goat hairs, H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa; 385 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Benglore for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Eaton and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt myrahollams, K Meghi.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Eaton and Co Ltd.
S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt gunglyseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 21 cwt wet casings, Ad Meyer.

For Philadelphia:—2 bales goat skins, Briskley Co.
For Barcelona:—5 bales cotton, Rajji Bros.

For Liverpool:—2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Duchess D'Aosta for Venice:—275 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 385 bales cotton, K Devaland and Co Ltd.

S S Kaiser-Hind for London:—15 bales cotton and woolen carpets, M M T Afshar.

S S Nile for New York:—69 bales woolen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 18000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros; 25000 cwt castor seed, Rajji Bros.

For Philadelphia:—66 bales wool, Shamji Mal.
S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—2000 cwt myrahollams, 253 dill seed, O Jivandhi and Co.

S S Tymerie for New York:—40 bales cotton rays, I A H Moosa Ltd; 2000 cwt castor seed, Rajji Bros.

S S Bassano for Hull:—1000 cwt myrahollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, C Ram. curran.
S S Scindia for Liverpool:—4000 cwt groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 6000 cwt myrahollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 301 cwt dill seed, J Dayall.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwt myrahollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.
S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—156 cwt myrahollams, 55 cwt kadukuty, E S Abdulkarim.
For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Baron Napier for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons; 700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Damodar, A Damodar, S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Sarabhai and Sons; 100 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Kurahime Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

LEAVES.

"MUCH LIGHT BUT NO HEAT."

The Royal Commission on Currency having finished its sittings in India, the majority of the members left on Saturday last by the P. and O. s.s. "Ranchi" for England, where the Commission will recommence its sittings at the beginning of March.

In the course of a statement made before his departure, the Chairman of the Commission, the Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young, M.P., observed:—
"Our sittings in India have served very successfully the purposes which it was intended that they should serve. I believe that I may say that, for our part, we have been inspired by a single desire, to elicit the relevant facts in the clearest manner, and to enable each witness to make his contribution to the common stock of knowledge in the fullest and freest manner. In the result, our discussions have generated much light, but no heat."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The C. P. Legislative Council will meet on 24th March next, when the Budget will be discussed.—A. P.

Rangoon, Jan. 16.—The master of the S. S. "Erimura" reported to the police this morning that his chief officer was missing from the steamer. It is presumed that he fell overboard. No trace has yet been found though vigorous search has been made by the police.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Commenting on the Offenders' Expulsion Act, the "Burma Exchange Gazette" says:—The new measure aims at nobody but the confirmed criminal. It, in no way, restricts people from coming to Burma or interferes with their employment here. Similar laws are in force in other parts of the world.—A. P.

Secunderabad.—A tragic death by drowning occurred on Friday, when the body of Mrs. D'Souza, the wife of Mr. P. D'Souza, Engineering Supervisor, Wyna project was found floating in the Hussain Sagar tank. The deceased was for some time mentally affected and it is believed she drowned herself in a fit of insanity.—A. P.

Alhabad.—In the final of the Dara Chenoji Polo tournament on Friday, Futeh Maidan met the Remnants. The Remnants got two goals on handcaps, and at the interval Futeh Maidan was leading by four goals to two. Resuming play, the Remnants missed some good chances with the result that Futeh Maidan came out winners by seven goals to three.—A. P.

Lahore.—Opening the electrical and Commercial Conference to-day the Governor of Punjab gave some valuable suggestions to the members of the committee recently appointed to review the existing provision made for clerical training and to report whether there was a demand for more advanced training in subjects relating to commerce.—A. P.

Alhabad.—The All-India Medical Association has awarded the Colonel Evans Memorial medal to its president Dr. Joseph Benjamin, a well-known local practitioner for the best work for the association.—A. P.

ARTS EXHIBITION AND MUSIC

CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

His Excellency Sir William Morris performed the opening ceremony of the fifth All-India Music Conference and the second All-India Fine Arts Exhibition at Kaiserbagh, Lucknow. The Hon. Rai Rajeswarah, Minister of Education delivered a long address.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the Exhibition and Conference, referred to the success that attended the last year's exhibition, and hoped this year's attempt would be crowned with similar success. He also expressed the hope that the ambition of the promoters of the Conference and Exhibition to endow Lucknow with a permanent Art Gallery and College of Music would be fulfilled in the near future. His Excellency, referring to the Art Exhibition, mentioned the excellent production of Ajanta and Bagh paintings by Asit Haldar of the Government Art School, Lucknow.—A. P.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

JUTE:—Albion 435; Alliance 515; Anglo-India 393; Auckland 232; Baranagar 159; Bally 190; Birla 3; Belvedere 475; Bridge-Budge 410; Caledonian 500; Chapdani 165; Clive 34; Craig 5; Cheviot 450; Dalhousie 365; Delta 450; Empire 51; Fort Gloster 810; Fort William 312; Gondalpara 825; Gorepore 665; Hukumchand 19; Hooghly 73/6; Howrah 37/2; Kamarhaty 55/62; Kankannarab 456/62 8; Kelvin 770/79; Khairah 430; Kinnison 900; Larkdown 250/53/8; Lawrence 600; Lodian 350; Nabhati 420; National 267; New Central 560; Northbrook 50/8; Nudra 47/8; Orient 174; Pradiney 7/7; Ridge 62; Soorab 26/19; Standard 380; Union 550; Waverly 7; Hossian 20/7; Jute 12 1/2/10.

COTTON:—Dunbar 184; Keshavnagar Cotton 4.

COAL:—Barrakur 26.

MISCELLANEOUS:—I. I. Still 22; I Standard Wagon 22; Marshalls 3/8; Madon Theatres 3/2.

REMARKS:—Jute shares quiet without much business. It is rumoured that Kankannarab will pay Rs. 35, Kankannarab 45, Market remains closed on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th instant on account of "Vasant Panchmi."

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 16.

A rise of 33 to 17 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 2 points up.

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and E. Stern:

The American markets rule very steady and the continued appreciation in the "near" months both in America and Liverpool shows a healthier sign. We are of the opinion we may see a setback, but we advise purchases on all declines of any importance.

The parity between the Liverpool market and Brough is now about approaching its normal difference and in consequence we favour buying in the local market on any recovery.

Messrs. Eminger and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th inst. as under:

"Trade continues to buy old crop. Prefer purchase of new crop."

Although we do not look for any very great change in the trend of American markets in the near future, we expect the local market, on the other hand, to display considerable enthusiasm during this month in view of the heavy demand for shipment by exporters against their previous commitments, so that prices are likely to show a gradually upward movement for the next few days.

In consequence of a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwar Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 366, i.e., Rs. 1 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Brough April/May. At the opening Shroff were moderate buyers. On general selling the values eased to Rs. 364 1/2 but again recovered to Rs. 365 1/2 on Commission Houses buying, and after fluctuating within a narrow range the market closed at Rs. 364 1/2. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 364 1/2 and closed quiet at Rs. 363 1/2 on selling by a Japan House.

Omra January opened at Rs. 359 and going up by a rupee closed at the opening rate. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Omra March opened at Rs. 341 and advanced to Rs. 342 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and a Japanese firm closed at Rs. 344. Omra May opened at Rs. 344 and going down by a rupee closed at Rs. 341. Beneol January and March were quiet Rs. 292 and Rs. 293 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for high-class ready-made descriptions was better. Inferior quality was neglected.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Fully Good Brough April/May 363 1/2

Fully Good Brough Dec/Jan 291

Fully Good Bengal March 291 1/2

Fine Omra Dec/Jan 358 1/2

Fine Omra March 340

Fine Omra May 343

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready

Bengal Superfine M G 310

Bengal Fine M G 300

Bengal F G M G 246

Sindh-Punjab Fine M G 295

Sindh-Punjab F G M G 286

Punjab-Americans M G 330/95

Wardha-Hing F G M G 350/85

Nagur Fine M G 325/70

Yeshwant Fine M G 335/75

Fulgon Fine M G 330/70

Dhawanagar Fine M G 335/65

Amraoti Fine M G 330/65

Khangar-Akola Fine M G 315/50

Khandesh Fine M G 315/40

Khandesh F G M G (Old) 385

Brough Fully Good M G 310

Murthia Fine M G 285/90

Pharwar S G 345/70

Coompta M G 290/90

Westerns M G 340/70

Miraj M G 400/20

Cambodia

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th January, 1926.

Cotton 17,965 bales.

Wheat 2,151 cwts.

Linsed 767 cwts.

Rape, etc. 224 cwts.

Gingellyseed 1,133 cwts.

Poppyseed Nil.

Groundnuts 22,728 cwts.

Castorseed 3,259 cwts.

Rice 3,625 cwts.

Myrabollans 2,719 cwts.

Cottonseed 11,324 cwts.

Mowraised Nil.

Gram 15 cwts.

Juwar 50 cwts.

Masur Nil.

Barley 644 cwts.

Bajri 1,565 cwts.

Coal 898 tons.

BREUL & CO'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-processed Bales	Since 1st Sept. or Yesterday.	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,827	1,077,710	88,278
Central India	3,059	1,357,757	19,973
Barni and Nagar	1,820	40,127	52,197
Hyderabad-Gaoran	854	39,829	24,177
Berar	3,282	1,59,463	1,87,077
Central Provinces	618	90,181	1,13,276
Total Omras	13,456	7,14,027	5,92,058
Dholera	1,238	89,390	41,795
N.W. Provinces	519	1,15,471	92,536
Baluchistan	817	42,732	17,923
Sindh-Punjab	1,259	1,06,811	1,7,832
Brough	640	4,517	852
Coompta & Dharwar	12	12,578	10,804
Western-Northern	12	7,122	913
Coscoasta	1	1,411	829
Bangladesh and			
Cambodia		6,441	6,285
Perman		1,870	639
American		143	67,706
Egyptian and			
African		49,131	22,814
O'milla, Berma & other sorts		352	3,485
Total		17,965	11,26,376

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-processed bales.	Yesterday.	This Year	Last Year
Europe	3,159	1,77,718	1,18,243
Japan & China	20,033	4,11,376	4,27,118
Coast Ports	209	9,857	6,783
Up country by Rail		4,259	5,657
Altogether in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,06,524	78,776
Total		23,412	700,803

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,660 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 360 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 230 bales.

Universal Standard 10.96 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakelardis 18.95.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:	10.33	+16
January	10.49	+17
March	10.35	+15
May	10.19	+14
July	9.78	+13
October	9.62	+10
January	9.62	+10

EGYPTIANS.

March 17.70 +26

May 17.55 +18

July 17.55 +45

Belgium 10703

Athens 33150

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Jan.	17.90 +35
Feb.	17.85 +35
March	17.75 +30
April	17.70 +30
May	17.70 +30
June	17.70 +30
July	17.70 +30
Aug.	17.70 +30
Sept.	17.70 +30
Oct.	17.70 +30
Nov.	17.70 +30
Dec.	17.70 +30
Jan.	17.70 +30

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Cotton Delivery Mid.	10.52 +15
Uplands G. O. C.	10.48 +16
Liverpool	10.48 +16
January	10.48 +16
February	10.48 +16
March	10.48 +16
April	10.48 +16
May	10.48 +16
June	10.48 +16
July	10.48 +16
August	10.48 +16
September	10.48 +16
October	10.48 +16
November	10.48 +16
December	10.48 +16
January	10.48 +16
Tone:—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Scinde, "Good"	700
Scinde, "Fully Good"	800
Scinde, "Fine"	840
Bengal, "Good"	770
Bengal, "Fully Good"	810
Bengal, "Fine"	850
Omra, "Good"	850
Omra, "Fully Good"	880
Omra, "Fine"	920

Brough, "Good" 800

Brough, "Fully Good" 830

Brough, "Fine" 870

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Jan. 16.

Total in Sight 12,394,000 bales

Egyptian Visible Supply 423,000 bales

East Indian Visible Supply 164,000 bales

American Visible Supply 5,384,000 bales

Other Visible Supply 334,000 bales

Total Sales 59,000 bales

East Indian Sales 1,200 bales

East Indian Stock 22,000 bales

East Indian Forwarded 4,700 bales

East Indian Actual Export 100 bales

East Indian Imports 2,000 bales

American Afloat 142,000 bales

East Indian Afloat 9,000 bales

Total Afloat 234,000 bales

Mining of the world's spinner's of the American cotton 238,100 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15.

Cotton—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 38,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000

Day's Exports to Continent 16,000

Futures at New York

March 20.46 +16

May 19.88 +15

July 19.17 +12

October 18.31 +05

Spot Cotton at New York 21.20 +15

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.60 +09

March 19.82 +08

October 17.80 +05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 5/16

Demand Bills 48.568

Foreign Mined 67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Jan. 16.
Futures at New York—	
March	20.46 +16
May	19.88 +15
July	19.17 +12
October	18.31 +05
Cotton Delivery	
Mid. Uplands	10.52 +15
G. O. C.	10.48 +16
January	10.48 +16
February	10.48 +16
March	10.48 +16
April	10.48 +16
May	10.48 +16
June	10.48 +16
July	10.48 +16
August	10.48 +16
September	10.48 +16
October	10.48 +16
November	10.48 +16
December	10.48 +16
January	10.48 +16

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 16.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. D/J. sellers 58/6

Rozario Santa Fe 57 1/2 lbs. J.F. sellers 56/6

Tone:—Steady.

Australian Jan/Feb value 60/9

Wheat Afloat to U. K. 1,660,000 Qrs.

Cargo South Australian 60/9 January paid.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 16.

Linsed Argentine (La Plata)—Quiet

J/F buyers 415 5/8

Linsed Argentine (La-Plata) F/M. buyers 415 5/8

Cottonseed Bombay J/F Shipment 47/2

Cottonseed Bombay Sellers Shipment 47/2

Linsed Bombay J/F Sellers 419 1/2

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton J/F sellers 220

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton J/F sellers 220

Rapeseed, Yellow Gulerat per ton nominal

Rapeseed, Brown Gulerat per ton J/F sellers 219 5/8

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Yellow Camperie J/F Shipment sellers 42 3/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Ready prices have improved by about 4 As. per cwt. in Wednesday's closing levels. Yesterday Kanta was inactive owing to Amavasya and Makar Sankranti Holiday in the local market. Spot enquiries are on a satisfactory scale. Forward prices have also advanced by 3d. per cwt. in Java Dec. and Jan./March Shipment, and E.R.B. Bee Jan./March Shipment with a fair amount of business passing. The market has ruled firm.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 16/5 per cwt.

Fine White Java Dec. Shipment sh. 16/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Jan./Mar. Shipment sh. 16/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java July/Sept. Shipment sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar Dec. Shipment sh. 16 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar Jan./Mar. Shipment sh. 16/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—Jan./Mar. Sellers 16/9.

July/Sept. Sellers 15/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—July/Sept. Sellers 15 5/12.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—July/Sept. Sellers 15 5/12.

Firmly held, moderate demand.

Cuban Sugar:—Unchanged.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 16.

Cardiff of Bombay 13/6 to 14

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

E. C. RATE.—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS.—

Bank's selling D D Fros. 965

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fros. 1015

Bank's buying D D Fros. 1000.

JAPAN.—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 1204.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 116 1/2.

HONGKONG.—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI.—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 206.

SINGAPORE.—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK.—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES.—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 124.15.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 120.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—

Exchange Market was steady—dull.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Telex Transfers 1/6 3/16—Steady.

Bar Gold 474 1/11—Steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 3/16—Quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Warsaw 36.50

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 12.825

Routes 3 per cent. 49 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold.

Dull.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/2

Interest 7 days market loans 4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

2 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 4 1/4 per cent.

Money 1 Month 4 1/2 per cent.

Money 3 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Money 6 Months 5 per cent.

One of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 86 7/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 492 7/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 100 7/8 unchanged.

Conversion Loan 4 1/2 per cent. 101 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 101 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. 104 1/2.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 1/2 unchanged.

Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 52 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 7/8 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent. 57 1/2 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Sovereigns Ready 135.50

Sovereigns Forward 135.00

National Bank Bar Gold 21.60

Bar gold ready Rs. 21.16

Bar gold forward Rs. 21.20

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.33

Bar silver ready Rs. 70.20

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 70.00

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69.15

London, Jan. 15.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11

Silver ready d. 31.5.

Silver forward d. 31.5.

TONE OF SILVER.—

Dull. India and China sold. Buyers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready:—21-1-6.

Vaidia Maha:—Opening 21-2-0, Lowest 21-1-9, at 6 p.m. 21-1-9.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 21-3-3, Lowest 21-3-0, at 6 p.m. 21-3-0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Maha:—Opening 0-0-9.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 0-1-6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready:—70-4.

Vaidia Maha:—Opening 70-3, Lowest 69-15, at 6 p.m. 69-15.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 70-2, Lowest 69-14, at 6 p.m. 69-13.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Maha:—Opening 0-12-6.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 1-4-0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a.p.
Brass, English	1	57
Brass, English	1	58
Brass, English	1	57
Brass, English	1	57
Brass, English	1	57
Brass, English	2	57

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Copper German	1	60/4
Copper German	1	60/4
Copper German	1	60/4
Copper American	1	62
Copper American	1	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		27/8
Copper, English Bars		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat. Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28
Koger Brass, Metal 1/2 Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs. 55/8		
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 55/8		
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 62		
American Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 61/8		
French Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 59/8 to 0		

METALS.

London, Jan. 16.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING:
8TH DAY.ULSTER ALLY WINS BIG
PRIZE.

The Eighth Winter Meeting was decided yesterday in fine weather and with a fair proportion of well-backed successes, the sport was both pleasurable and profitable for the large crowd that attended.

Byramjee had a day out amongst the trainers for he saddled three winners during the afternoon but the winner of the prize of most money was trained by Major Molony his heart gelding, Ulster Ally outpacing a number of smart customers in clever fashion, victory for Churchtown in the St. Leonard's Handicap completed a nice double for the stable. Stokes' dashing riding was a feature of the afternoon's sport and he was a great measure responsible for the Kolhapur successes.

The Newmarket Plate, run over six furlongs attracted a speedy lot of runners, Greenfinch commanded the market and then the Kaiser Girl, Cintra and Ulster Ally, the favourite ran a good race under St 5lbs and beat all except Mrs. Wadia's gelding, extremely well ridden by young Black. Over longer distance, however, there would have been no holding Greenfinch who was travelling faster than them all at the finish. Cintra failed to get away with her customary verity but she put up a game display and beaten was in no way disgraced.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's new importation, aneuph was a runner in the field. A five year old gelding by Feather Bed—Star Lily is one was reputed sprinter at Home and it will some time before he is quite ready for racing.

Doing about his business in resolute fashion, he made no mistake in the Kempton Park race for which he started a warmer favourite than Ballyfare. Major Molony's filly led the field until well near home but the Kolhapur colt easily asserted his superiority when Stokes called on him. A well-known performer on the English Turf Frater made his first appearance in the colours of H. H. Aga Khan. A handsome five year old he is by Cannobie—Sister of Mercy and is bound to make his presence felt in coming big engagements. Valtor a four year old gelding by Aethio—Phalation gave a pleasing performance on running third and is another that should be much improved by this gallop.

Buckley steered the favourite Churchtown to victory in the St. Leonard's Handicap, Footpadal, being next best and Finnart's Bay third. Riverine could never keep the pace and could get no nearer than fourth a neck behind the Kolhapur candidate.

Hoyt's smart filly Rock Rose was first past the fudge in the Queensland Plate. Jovial as usual made a great bid near home after lying last until three furlongs from home. Musk Rat was also a late trier but it is doubtful whether this one will ever pick up a race. Longleat was disappointing and Alensmore never in it from the barrier rise.

Though he won the first division of the Sion Plate, Rehearsal failed to withstand an objection for bumping. After an enquiry held into the running of this race, the Stewards thought they had enough grounds to disqualify the winner and awarded the race to Afrah and the other places to Kadir Hajaz and Bucknell. It was an exciting race for it was a question of a head and short head between the three placed horses. Bucknell went out near home else he might have been returned the winner.

The second division saw Ballard hoist another winning flag for the Kolhapur stable and the fact that he was a favourite made his victory a very popular one. Commander came up on the scene in the last furlong but with Stokes riding a vigorous finish on the top-weight he could never get up nearer than three parts of a length to the winner. Hamari is none too reliable though he seemed to go generously for Clarke yesterday. Malikzeaman and Costa Rica were only prominent for a part of the journey but fell away when it came to the serious part of the business.

Giving a greatly improved display Rose Royal won Division I of the Moul Plate very easily from Sabig and Reyad, the last named making his race only in the last furlong. Fateh Khan was in the front line until a furlong from home when he fell away to finish close upon the placed horses.

Punters were again on the right thing in Division II, when they chose Mansoor Beg as the best of the seventeen runners. Mr. Heath's youngster outlasted his field for Clarke was easing up a long way from the post. Mooltan and Rasool filled the other berths while Mr. Gahagan's Wardulmuluk dropped out after pacing at the head of affairs for three furlongs of the journey.

First out of the barrier Saad was never headed in Division III. He was followed home by Shanghai and the Eagle both horses that had given promise earlier in the season. The winner is now the property of Mr. R. H. Gahagan.

Bonzo and Mijbas declined in Division IV and in their absence, Charing Cross was backed down to short odds. But he found one better than himself in Salonic who made the most of a nice weight to win

very comfortably. Bowley's bid on Kurdistana came a bit too late but the pony was running on and he might have made a closer affair of it had there been a little more to go.

Race-goers, who patronise the issuing windows on the top-floor of the Grand Stands, were put to a great deal of inconvenience yesterday with hardly more than three to four of these in working order; there was much unnecessary scrambling at the last moment for tickets. We hope things will be more satisfactory for the next meeting.

MADRAS RACES.

PRINCESS JABBY WINS MERCHANTS' CUP

The following is the result of to-day's Races here:
THE PONGAL PLATE, Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Makanji's SQUEAKER 8.4 Burgess
Mr. Nugent Grant's FOX TROT 8.12 May 2
Mr. Wajah's BISTAM 8.8 Mockings 3
Mr. Aziz's HARDAN 8.2 Thompson 4
Also Ran:—Soomair 8.12.
Won by a short head, 2 lengths and 1/2 lengths.
Time.—1 min 2 1/5 secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 Bistam, threes Soomair and Fox Trot, fours Squeaker, sixes Hardan.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 20, and Rs. 21.
THE COUNTRY-BRED PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's DRUMMER BOY 9.0 Orme 1
Mr. Trahan's BABY BUNTING 7.4 James 2
Maharaja of Dhar's ESME 7.8 Rankin 3
Raja of Bobbili's APPLICATE 8.8 Mockings 4
Also Ran:—Devotion 8.5, Black Rock 7.4 Shevanti 7.0.
Won by 1 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths and 3/4 length.
Time.—1 min. 7 secs.

Betting: Evens Baby Bunting, threes Drummerboy, Applicate, sixes for other.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 27 and Rs. 18.
THE PONGAL PLATE, Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ebrahim Gascebi's DHAREEN 8.4 Burgess 1
Mr. Wajah's SUKBAH 8.2 Mockings 2
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's KARKADAN 8.4 Imamdin 3
Zemindar of Pallavaram's KAPUTHALA 8.12 May 4
Also Ran:—Sawi 9.0, Grey Fox 9.0, Last Call 8.12, Lucknow 8.7, Jupiter 8.4, Muxyed 8.3, Musal 8.3, Aga 7.7.
Won by one length a neck a short head.
Time.—1 min 21 1/5 secs.

Betting: Two Grey Fox, four Sawi, five Kaputhala, Last Call, Jupiter, sixes Sukba, seven Dhareen and others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 35 and Rs. 63.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.
JABBY 7.0 Harding 1
Messrs. Wilson and Dowson's BATTLE 7.0 Call 7.2 Seely 2
Mr. Eves's ZARDA 7.10 Hyot 3
Mr. Ryan's TOSS UP 8.3 McPherson 4
Also Ran:—High Road 9.6, Erizite 8.13, Danziz 8.12, Bomanabches 8.8, Le Gamin 8.7, True Grace 8.7 French Furze 8.0, Plucky lad 7.12, Ballmazel 7.11, Lembas 7.8.
Won by 2 1/4 lengths a short head and a short head.
Time.—1 min 54 secs.

Betting: Two Burnham, Beaches, 7 to 2 Erizite, five True Grace, sixes Princess Jabby, seven High Road, Toss Up, Plucky Lad, Lembas, Battle Call, eight for others.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 163. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 32 and Rs. 74.

THE BOBBLE CUP, Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Sattar's LOKHMAN 8.5 Babajan 1
Mr. Hazamy's ANWAR 8.0 Harding 2
Messrs. Esajia and Bird's NAMELUKE 8.12 Easton 3
Mr. Amin Mahomed's JOHUR 8.5 Akey 4
Also Ran:—Macdonald 9.12, Dirrah 9.9, Arab Knight 9.4, Guinea 9.2, Belan 9.1, Durban 8.10, Confederacy 8.2, Detective 8.6, Salike 8.0, Young Takret 7.12, Somsacamp 7.11, Telegraph 7.10, Chanchoon 7.10, Nawaf 7.8, Sum Total 7.4, Farooq 7.0.
Won by one length, a head and one length.
Time.—7 min. 54 secs.

Betting: Three Name Luke, four Durban, five Macdonald, Belan, Farooq and Sum Total, seven Anwar, Johur, Telegraph, eight Confederacy, twelve and fifteen for others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 203. Places Rs. 108, Rs. 41 and Rs. 24.

THE JETPROLE CUP, Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. Murphy's BRAVE QUEEN 9.0 Orme 1
Mr. Fellow's MELLERAY'S VOY 8/11, Burgess 2
Mr. Hazamy's NEAPTIDE 7.2 Howton 3
Mr. Sanyal's GOLDEN TREASURE 8.9 Easton 4
Also Ran:—Still Better 8.4, Mystery 8.2 May B 7.13, Littlegem Rose 7.11, Volsure 7.10, Criadillo 7.1.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths and 3/4 lengths.
Time.—2 mins. 42 secs.

Betting: Evens Brave Queen, twos Golden Treasure, four Melleray's Joy, five Little gem Rose, longer odds for others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 37 and Rs. 17.

THE SYDNEY PLATE, Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Popes and Capt. C. Pope's SWEET CLEMENTINE 7.10 Burgess 1
Messrs. Hannington and Bewes' TURBULENCE 7.3 Orme 2
Earl of Shannon's THE TODDLER 7.11 Thompson 3
Mr. Marsh's ARREMAR 9.0 Mockings 4
Also Ran:—Island Lord 8.9 Gallopour Olivier 7.4, Sentarg 7.0.
Won by a neck 1 1/2 lengths and 1/2

length.
Time.—1 min. 3 secs.
Betting: Two The Toddler, 5 to 2 Carrenar, threes Island Lord, four Gallopour Olivier, five Sweet Clementine and Turbulence, sixes Sentarg.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 33 and Rs. 63.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

ENGLAND V. WALES MATCH
A DRAW

LONDON, Jan. 16.
At Cardiff, to-day, on the occasion of an international rugby match between England and Wales there was a touch of frost but scarcely any wind. The ground which had been protected all this week by the turf was in almost perfect condition. Half an hour before the start, players began climbing the railings, and took up positions outside the touch lines. Many were forced back from their places by a large body of police. Each side got the ball in turns from the scrummages, but when it reached three-quarters, England looked a more dangerous side. The tackling of both sides was excellent. Near half-time, some had a hammer was shown, England forward Voyce receiving a much on the face. After 35 minutes' play, Francis with a great run passed to Wakefield who scored a try which Stanbury failed to convert. At half-time, England was thus leading by three points to nil.

On resumption, Wales made some good rushes, and took game to the England line, but the English pack held the ensuing scrummage well. Then Wakefield burst through, shaking off two tackles but punted poorly when approaching the Welsh full-back. Stock, the Welsh three-quarter, was hurt and retired but soon returned, Wales, meanwhile, being nearly in. Feeling was running high among players, Voyce being hurt. Following another fine rush, by Welsh forwards the game was stopped owing to hard knocks. Wickes relieved the pressure on the England line. A quarter of an hour from the finish the ball went out to Andrews, the Welsh three-quarter, who dropped but fly-kicked and running on picked up the ball, and scored from a wide out which Herrera failed to convert. Towards the end the Welsh backs gave an exhibition of a beautiful bout of passing, Harding being tackled just in time, while Andrews was nearly in. Wales made attack after attack, Phillips nearly dropping a goal for them. The match thus ended in a draw, each side scoring 3 points.—Reuter's Special.

A WORLD CRICKET RECORD

NEW S. WALES VS S. AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Sydney.—The New South Wales won against South Australia by 541 runs, thus securing the Sheffield Shield for the season. The total of the scores in the match was 1929 runs which is the world aggregate record. The New South Wales made 642 (Collins) contributing 108, Bardsley 159, Kelleway 111, and Andrews 98) and 593 in the second innings (Macartney 113, Collins 84, Taylor 82, Kelleway 75, Andrews 72, and Kippax 71 and Grimmett taking 6 wickets for 202). South Australia replied with 475, Victor Richardson making 107, Arthur Richardson 153, and Alexander 59 and Andrews taking 3 wickets for 34) and 219 in the second innings (Randell making 52 and Mailey taking 4 wickets for 90).—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. VS. BARBADOS.

RETURN MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Barbados.—The return match between the M. C. C. and Barbados ended in a draw. Barbados playing first scored 401 for five wickets and declared (Tarilton 178).
The M. C. C. who had a difficult wicket to-day made 110 in the first innings and, following on, had made 184 for eight wickets (Jameson 45) when stumps were drawn.—Reuter's Special.

SALISBURY'S "QUAINTS"

"THE SPORT OF KINGS."

In selecting Ian Hay's "Sport of Kings" for their first night, the "Quaints" were particularly well-inspired. It is a racing comedy suited to the season, and punters will no doubt appreciate the sprightly excesses of their recreation. Amos Purdie, J.P., is a low-whiskered profiteer, tyrannising over his family and preaching to them about the wickedness of the race-course; but the whole family including the vulpine butler join the practice of betting on the sly. Two guests, one a numskull haret and the other a boon-companion, float into the scene and they convert the profiteer to faith in the turf. The butler takes Mr. Purdie into a booky-partnership, all disguised; but the whole family too has in the meanwhile sneaked out disguised, and the story ends in a couple of sporting marriages, both doubtful speculations.

As Amos Purdie, Mr. R. B. Salisbury gave all the conceits of the sanctimonious profiteer in high style. The piquancy of the plot was so arresting, that little flaws of performance could be easily overlooked. The parts were on the whole rendered by skilful actors and there were no passengers on board. Mr. Clive Woods as Algernon was an engaging success. Bates filled his role with charm in the first two acts, while the part of Miss Primrose was presented by Miss Lennox with all the demure pruderies of the good puritan. It was a good start for the "Quaints" and for those who look for sprightly fun, the place is at the "Excelsior."

SWAMI VIVEKANAND

THE PATRIOT-SAINT.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The anniversary of Shri Swami Vivekanand was celebrated in Bombay by holding a public meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presided on the occasion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said that though Swami Vivekanand was a brilliant product of university education, he with the innate insight of a true Hindu, saw that with the English education came materialism. He tried to understand what the message of Hinduism was and then he yearned to see the living embodiment of what a true Hindu was like. That brought him in touch with Ramkrishna Paramahansa, whose message to Vivekanand was to combine knowledge with devotion and thus to realise God. Swami Vivekanand took up and preached that message. Swami Vivekanand was not a "Sanyasin" of the old type worshipping God in idols but he took to the service of God manifested in humanity. Swamiji realised that without the real heritage of India, religion, she could not progress. His whole life was one effort for getting a happy blending of the East and the West and against the spread of materialism.

SERVICE OF HUMANITY

Dr. Ralabally Patel said that Swamiji's whole life was dedicated to the service of humanity and the world. Swamiji never understood religion in the narrow sense whether a man was a Muslim, Hindu or Christian. Swamiji was fired with religious fervour and patriotism and it was these overpowering impulses that made him go to America and teach to the world the real message of India and at the same time the subject condition of modern India. Swamiji was aware that owing to foreign subjection the modern Indians were lost to religion and given to materialism.

THREE-FOLD SERVICE OF GOD.

Swami Yatiswarand then addressed the gathering. He dwelt upon the ideal of service preached, inaugurated and practised by Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand, said Swami Yatiswarand, was a practical "Vedantist" and believed in the central theme of "Vedantism" that God was seen not only in the temple but in the human soul in fact, in everything. If God was in the human soul, did it not exist in the soul of man who was afflicted, who was ignorant and who was groping in the dark, hankering and yearning for light spiritual? Swami Vivekanand therefore preached service which took three forms—service that ministered to needs of the body, service that ministered to the needs of the mind and service that ministered to the needs of soul.

Mr. F. J. Ginnwalla said that Swami Vivekanand was a mighty giant, a great patriot, a saviour of India and a saviour of humanity.

Mr. Mavji Govindji asked the audience to give a minute to Swamiji's teaching of service and worship the "Darida Narayan" (suffering and afflicted).
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in his closing remarks observed that the central theme of Swamiji's teaching was the idea of self-realisation, and that could only be achieved if they imbued the spirit of service taught by Swami Vivekanand. The spirit underlying all their doings must be one of self-effacement and selflessness. The meeting terminated with a vote of Thanks to the chair.

AT RAMKRISHNA ASHARAM.

The sixty-fourth birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekanand was celebrated with great devotion and religious fervour at Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar Road, on Sunday. The Bengal Concert Party led by S. J. N. Ghose of Farid conducted "Haryakur" in the early hours of the morning. This was followed by "Pravachan" and a discourse on Vedant topics by "Takti Maharaaj" (Mr. Takti late of Bombay Educational Service). The poor were then sumptuously fed by the Swamis of the Ashram.

FATAL RLY. ACCIDENT.

DANGER OF STANDING NEAR CARRIAGE DOOR.

Ganpat Kashinath (22), a Hindu, was travelling by the electric train of the G. I. P. Railway. He was standing at the door of the carriage. As the train was going up the new bridge at Sandhurst Road, the train received a jerk and Ganpat fell down on the railway lines. Ganpat's head was completely smashed and he was taken to the morgue.

An inquest held over his body on Sunday, a verdict of accidental death was brought in.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING

On receipt of information Sub-Inspector Yeshwant Ramji of the DeLisle Road Police Station went to Worli Koliwada. There he found a dead body of a Hindu floating in a well. The body was taken out and on examination it was found there were no marks of violence.

At an inquest held over his body a verdict of death by drowning was returned, with a remark that it was, apparently, a case of suicide.

A HOPEFUL FUTURE

SIR JOHN SIMON ON INDIA

LADY SIMON'S TRIBUTE TO
INDIAN WOMEN.

Sir John and Lady Simon who came to India for a holiday a month ago sailed for England on Saturday, by the mail boat s. s. "Rajpooti."

A tall and graceful figure, dressed in immaculate white relieved by a strip of black neck-tie, Sir John expressed himself greatly pleased with his Indian tour to the "Chronicle" representative who interviewed him on board the steamer, shortly before its departure. "We have had a marvellous time," he said, "crisscrossed with interesting experiences and personal kindnesses. I have seen much and I hope I have learned something. At any rate, I have learned that the problems of India are much too vast and complicated for glib pronouncements after a month's tour. But I take back with me to England and the House of Commons a profound interest in India and all sections of its population, an immense admiration for the devoted work of those who give their lives to the service of India, a deep sympathy with India's aspirations and a confident hope for her future development and progress."

Speaking of the Viceroy, Sir John said: "My wife and I count ourselves specially fortunate to have witnessed the widespread admiration for the sympathetic administration of Lord Reading and for Lady Reading's gracious influence. The successor to that great statesman is another personal friend and Parliamentary colleague of mine, and in Lord Irwin the people of India will greet a high-minded man of wide experience and generous sympathies."

LADY SIMON'S IMPRESSIONS.

Lady Simon was equally gratified with her Indian experiences. "We have had a most pleasant time," she said to our representative in course of a chat. "I am much impressed with the fine character of the Indian people."

Asked about her impressions of the women of India, Lady Simon observed that the few ladies whom she had the opportunity to meet struck her as very able and intelligent, particularly Lady Cowasji Jhangir of Bombay and Mrs. Doss of Delhi. It seemed to her that the Indian women were on the verge of coming out and breaking of the shackles of custom and ignorance. She hoped that the vote that was given to the women in some provinces would help to educate them politically. She emphasised that the Indian women should take an ever-increasing part in the political affairs of the country, along with their men-folk, and said that she herself had been helping her husband in all his public activities. "He is a very brainy man," she added smilingly, with a touch of pride, "and that means much work for me too." Concluding Lady Simon observed that both her husband and herself had been for many years taking a keen interest in India and her problems, and they were glad to have this opportunity of a personal and closer study.

It will be recalled that Sir John Simon who is a Liberal M. P., had appeared for Lokmanya Tilak in his Libel Suit against Sir Valentine Chirol and recently on behalf of the Bawla case accused in the Privy Council appeal, as also in many other Indian cases.

NEW BRITISH ELECTRICAL SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Government proposals to promote a great national electrical scheme in order to afford a cheaper supply of current were outlined by Mr. Baldwin at Birmingham. The Prime Minister pointed out that Britain would be seriously handicapped industrially, if she continued to lag behind other nations. The consumption of electrical energy in Britain was two hundred units per head compared with nine hundred in Canada and over five hundred in the United States. He expressed the opinion that the latter figure should be reached in Britain fifteen years hence by the cheapening of electricity through large scale production and distribution.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the present system of generation was too parochial, although it was very efficient. Government proposed to establish a board managed by practical men like the Port of London authority to control the whole supply of electricity throughout Britain. The Board would co-ordinate the existing stations and build new ones, raise its own capital and work purely on commercial lines. Any surplus would go towards reducing the cost of the plant when the interests on the sinking fund was paid off. Government would initiate the scheme with a guarantee. He did not consider that a subsidy would be necessary.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is understood that Sardar Jogindra Singh will assume Ministership at Lahore on Monday, leaving Delhi on Sunday night. He will probably continue to hold his seat on the Sakeen Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will be guests of the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading at Delhi from the 25th to 29th inst.

The Hon. Mrs. W. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Terrell, Mr. P. J. Bidwell, Mr. H. D. Niven, Miss G. Gibson and Miss Ward lunch at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday last.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has donated Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Ali-garh University.

BOMBAY CITY AND
SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lecture on "Music" by Mr. E. Clements, University Building, North Wing, 5.40 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.
Speeches on Municipal Elections, Mohan Building, Girgaon, 9 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.
Garden Party in honour of Mr. N. N. Wadia, "Bee Hive", Nepan Sea Road, 5.30 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset
	a.m.	p.m.
Jan. 18 (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m.
Jan. 19 (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
Jan. 20 (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
Jan. 21 (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a table calendar from Borgeone Burbridge and Co., Ltd., East Ham, London E. C., through their Bombay Agents, Walter White, Princess Street.

BAND AT THE P. MEHTA GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Pherozshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Ketkar on "Malaria" to-day (Monday) in Bhata's Library at Delisle Road at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDU MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha there will be a public lecture on Hindu Sanghantia by Mr. Chandrakar Sarda in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ADDRESS TO MR. WADIA.

The presentation of an address and the holding of a garden party to Mr. N. N. Wadia by the Fancy Piece-goods Merchants' Association and Grey Piece-goods Merchants of Bombay will come off at "Bee Hive", Nepan Sea Road, to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m.

A CORRECTION.

The Assistant Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, writes under Friday's date:—"With reference to the statement published by you to-day regarding the address to be presented to Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., by the piece-goods merchants of Bombay to-day (Monday), I am directed to inform you that the statement was not issued by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association as stated by the Associated Press."

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Mr. Jhalavja writes that there is a job out of India for a young man knowing English correspondence, type-writing and expert, import business. Any candidate who is willing to take it up should see him between 4 and 7 p.m. The reason why, Mr. Jhalavja says, he has to insert the information here is that candidates can be found, but no one desires to go out.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATION

The following is the text of the resolution passed in the last monthly meeting of the above Association:—"In view of the recent increase by 15 per cent. of the rents in Bombay from 1st January, 1926, and in view of the present inadequate scale of pay, the Bombay Currency Office Association most earnestly request the Government to grant a House-rent Allowance to them."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Marsullee at 9.30 a.m. on the 15th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" arrived London on Friday, the 15th instant.
The N. Y. K. steamer "Maroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 12th February.

ALL INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7, makes an appeal to the sons and daughters of India to celebrate the day (January 24) and collect funds throughout the Motherland for a whole fortnight from to-day (Monday) to January 31, for the First Happy Home for India's Homeless Helpless Blind. Remittances may be sent to him at the address mentioned above.

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NOTICE.

Owing to the heavy demand for
Copies of "The Chronicle",
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advance.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1926

THINK AFRESH.

Replying, presumably to Mr. Jinnah's recent interview, Lala Lajpat Rai has given a frenzied pronouncement on the Hindu-Muslim problem. The statement is completely at variance with the judicial spirit expected from a leader of the type of Lala Lajpat Rai, and we regret that there is nothing in it to help those who seek the means of constructive friendship. The tone of mutual recriminations bewilders every well-wisher of India. There is greater injury done to the two great communities through alien rule than through their own antagonisms. The differences are being implicitly settled by the knowledge of the younger generation that a scramble for power and office, under foreign domination, must afford only very limited satisfaction to a great people. The present stage of deadly feud over representation and employment, was in a way, inevitable. While education is spreading, there is no corresponding increase in the openings of service; but people still cherish the illusion that the diploma is the golden key to livelihood under Government. The bitterness in the Punjab is due to that illusion, but in five years the returns of the Lahore University alone will show that for one successful candidate in the public service, there are ninety-nine, who are doomed to the ultimate consequences of foreign rule. The illusion carries with it the moral certainty of disillusionment, though for the present the leaders of the two communities fail to foresee the alliance of common discontent that is slowly developing among the young men of both communities. It is disheartening to see that while the leaders restrain their sentiment against the continuous excesses of the bureaucracy, they find no language too strong in the mutual apportionment of blame. The difference in tone is significant. Lala Lajpat Rai has been rhetorically at his best on the Hindu Maha Sabha platform; indeed, he has been so engrossed with his passions that he has become feeble as a worker and a propagandist against the perils common to the entire country. In the same way, the Aligarh leaders have become so consumed with their grievances that they seem temporarily reconciled to the vaster humiliations borne by Indians as a race. The differentiation in tone is a tormenting challenge to all who really love the cause of India, and the deliverance of subject nationalities. Ten years ago, the havoc of foreign domination was more vivid than the petty dissensions of communal leaders; but now there is a rage of ill-will over seats and jobs and music and cows and processions and peepul-trees; and Indians do not fully realise how discouraging and frivolous these contentions appear in the eyes of nations that fight for liberty and hope for the emulation of India.

Although Mr. Jinnah dissociated himself from the bellicose cry of Sir Abdur Rahim, Lala Lajpat Rai condemns him as the real fomentor of discord. Mr. Jinnah can issue a refutation, formally correct, throwing all the blame on Lala Lajpat Rai and the Hindu Sabha. The exchange of words carries us nowhere. It is time we buried the speech of Sir Abdur Rahim and confined ourselves to the resolutions of the Muslim League. They have reactionary features about them unworthy of any patriotic endorsement, but essentially they furnish a plea for protection to a distrustful minority. There are smaller minorities, like the Indian Christian community, who to their enduring credit have repudiated communal representation in the following words:—

We should set our face against communalism which seems to be rampant in some provinces. It is a canker which is undoubtedly eating into the very vitals of our national life and progress and is diametrically opposed

to all true principles of democracy, which are to form our basic principles of government. An analysis of the cult of communalism indicates that it is nothing but an acknowledgment of one's own inferiority. Under its guise, individuals, here and there, might gain or secure something for themselves, but the spirit which it engenders and fosters is largely prejudicial to the best interest of the country.

That represents the ideal spirit, but the Muslims claim provisional protection. We cannot get away from their demand since they are not disillusioned enough as to the limitations of privilege in allegiance to the present system of Government. The economic needs of the country are rapidly educating them into the perception of realities. Lalaji who was in America at the time of the Lucknow Pact, fluently condemns it as a prodigious mistake. Instantly to repeal it is however not practical politics, and we cannot afford to wait for constitutional advance until an evil, mainly fostered by foreign rule and degenerate education, is wholly eradicated. When Lalaji complains against the furtive policy of Mr. Jinnah avoiding the Congress, he is right, but it is up to the forbearing enterprise of leaders like him to grapple the problem in a practical, if slightly non-academic, spirit. The Aligarh resolutions stipulate "effective representation" to Muslims in all provinces save Bengal, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where they insist on numerical privilege. The slogan about "effective representation" has to be critically examined. In minority-provinces, Muslims must rely on the goodwill of Hindus who cannot be reduced from their dominant status, and there is much fallacy in the doctrine of "effective representation" advanced in inchoate form. The educated Muslims have any way presented a case, with one obscure aspect. The Hindu Sabha leaders merely deplore the existence of communal claims—as an incongruity; but as a majority their precept may seem to be one of facile self-interest. Unless they meet resolutely bent upon a middle course, all are bound to re-echo, in mutual bitterness, the grievance of Lalaji that "communalism has made all effective political work impossible."

We hope Lala Lajpat Rai was deliberate in omitting his usual allusion to the extra-territorial "patriotism" imputed to Muslims. Whatever may have been their past speculation, Muslim nations in Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, Turkey and Arabia are now emphatic that the only contribution India can make to them, in political matters, is to achieve her own freedom. The difference has to be driven home to the mind of every Hindu Sabha protagonist. As to aggressive proselytisation, we ought to have laws enforcing only well-attested conversions. Asiatic nations that win their freedom give a sub-ordinate place to the zeal reflected in tanzim and sangathan, and the spirit of the State as a secular institution free from partisan taint has to be developed. The masses are prepared for the reception of the idea; it is the mis-educated and materialistically esurient leaders who disturb the harmony of villages inhabited by diverse communities. The present generation of Indian leaders are terribly wronging the people. For peace, they must think afresh.

A WORD OF GRATITUDE.

When in 1915, almost fresh from the University, I joined the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle," thank to the kindness of Mr. Horniman, the thought never crossed my mind even in my dreams that soon I would succeed him in the editorial chair. When, four years later, I did find myself in that situation, the shock of Mr. Horniman's deportation was too great for me adequately to realize the gravity of the responsibility that circumstances had thrust on me. I had then practically no experience of public life and I had been hardly four years in journalism. But I had one advantage: I had been trained by a master-journalist not the least of whose remarkable gifts is the capacity to inspire his co-workers with confident courage to accept the responsibilities of public work, however onerous they may be. That inspiration as well as the generous encouragement of several leaders of the National Movement and the loyal co-operation of my colleagues has sustained me during the years that I have been associated with the editorial conduct of the paper. While I have no wish invidiously to mention any of my colleagues, I think it is only fair to express a word of appreciation about my principal colleague, Mr. Pothan Joseph, who was with me at the time of Mr.

Horniman's deportation and who, after an interval, returned to his role of efficient and zealous co-operation. Looking back, I am painfully conscious of many limitations and defects of my work as Editor, but for the moment I am overwhelmed by an unutterable feeling of thankfulness that, by a singular stroke of fortune, I was privileged, early in life, to be in editorial charge of a newspaper of the power and prestige of "The Chronicle" during the most critical and glorious days of the Non-Co-operation Movement and that it is no less proud a privilege of mine to serve that paper once again under the Chief to whom mainly I owed that fortune. My excuse for addressing the readers of "The Chronicle" is to give expression however inadequately, to this feeling of thankfulness and to pay a tribute of heartfelt gratitude to my colleagues on the editorial staff, to the workers of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and to all those associated with the paper for their unflinching courtesy, co-operation and kindness. I am to-day handing over charge of the paper to Mr. Horniman. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I welcome him back to his place at the helm and assure him of our devoted co-operation. I hand over charge to him in the conviction that great, as was the power and influence of "The Chronicle" under his masterful guidance, the part that it will play in the days to come in hastening the attainment of Indian freedom will be more creditable than before.

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

Notes of the Day.

Political Parties in Italy.

The news that the Deputies belonging to the Aventine Opposition, who are confirmed and bitter opponents of the Fascists, attended the session of the Italian Chamber, after having hitherto boycotted it, is of special interest, particularly because after the momentous session in honour of the Queen Mother to whose memory the Opposition brought this tribute of respect was due, the two political parties could not avoid coming to blows. The gulf between the Aventine Deputies and the followers of Mussolini is far too wide to avoid the possibility of bodily attacks against each other. Mussolini has a contempt for parliamentary government, and believes in the employment of force as a salutary weapon to enforce law and order. Professor Salvemini, one of the most learned of modern Italian historians, who came under Fascist displeasure and had to become an exile, has graphically narrated in a recent book how the present political parties in Italy have changed in complexion and character.

Reaction Against Fascism Coming.

The pre-war Mussolini believed in Marxian Social Revolution, and was opposed to the ideal of New Imperialism preached by the Italian Nationalists. At that time the Italian people wanted to be left in peace, caring very little either for the one or the other. The war gave Mussolini a chance to lead the violent elements from the Socialist parties in a patriotic campaign against the neutrality of Italy, and the Nationalists joined him in large numbers. The theoretic Socialists were left in the cold, and made a natural alliance with the Liberals who believe in constitutional government. But the corruption rife in the ranks of the old Italian whigs had disgusted the people, and they docked to Mussolini's standard, attracted by his practical effort to give them stable and resolute government. The aftermath of war finds Northern Italy a beehive of industry where the professional, commercial and working classes are enjoying a degree of prosperity to which they have long been strangers. But the barbarities of Fascism are beginning to provoke a strong reaction, and in the growth of that reaction is the chance of the Liberals and the Trade Unionists again coming into power.

A Cautious Exit.

We understand that Dr. Munje in his letter of resignation to the Secretary of the C. P. Legislative Council has taken care to make a cautious preamble in announcing his exit. Dr. Munje is reported to have begun the letter with the assurance to the authorities that, "for reasons which do not concern the Government and consequently need not be mentioned," in the document of renunciation, he was resigning his seat in the legislature. This first instalment of solicitude for what the C. P. Government would have thought of a resignation, which failed to assure them that they had not been the cause of it, is, we suppose, due to the begin-

ning of responsive cooperation in Nagpur. But the Cawnpore Congress debates showed Dr. Munje in another mood. He was understood at Cawnpore to have favoured the acceptance of office in order to obstruct and wreck dynarchy from within. The process of sapping its foundations is evidently going to be curious in application when leaders like Dr. Munje are so anxious not to wound official susceptibilities in the formal announcement of their resignations from the Council.

Divide and Rule.

The Viceroy has shown how thoroughly he appreciates the policy of setting the people of one province against another, which British officialdom in India pursues, by his assent to the non-Burman Offenders Expulsion Bill, against which the Indian community in Burma sent him a weighty and spirited protest. In the case of this measure the Burmese have been tempted to act against the people of India. When it was introduced in the Burma Legislative Council, the voice of far-sighted Burmans who understand the short-sightedness of developing an attitude of hostility to the Indians as a class, was smothered by the loud acclamations of the so-called Burmese Nationalists. In an able minute of dissent Mr. Mahomed Anzum, a member of the local legislative council, pointed out when the Bill was in the Select Committee stage that, although it was meant to apply to all non-Burmans, it was really aimed at Indians. Its drastic proposals of expulsion would subject the Indian trading community in Burma to very serious disabilities. The measure would also serve the British official as an excellent instrument for getting rid of those Indians who were courageously advocating real national politics in Burma. Among other reasons the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Burma urged the Viceroy to withhold his assent, "because such assent would not only be inconsistent with the attitude so far adopted by the Government of India with regard to anti-Indian legislation in the Colonies, but would create a most dangerous and pernicious precedent of one province enacting against another anti-provincial and racial legislation." Now that the Viceroy has set his seal on such legislation, the Indian community in Burma must continue with redoubled vigour the task of convincing the saner elements amongst the Burmese, that the efforts of the bureaucracy in Burma to persuade them that Indians are foreigners in the land are interested and selfish. Indians have been in contact with Burma for the last three thousand years; the European exploiters arrived there only a century ago.

A Praiseworthy Effort.

We are often told by official commentators of Indian organising capacity that the Indian is incapable of sustained activity. In the field of private educational effort, the Gokhale Education Society has eloquently proved the invalidity of the comment. It runs now an Arts College at Nasik, two High Schools in Bombay, one at Bardi where it has also a technical school, and it has tackled primary education by starting two free vernacular schools in the mofussil. It is in urgent need of funds for its College at Nasik and its High School at Parel, which was started in 1918, and has proved very popular. The school admits all "depressed" class pupils free, and nearly 70 per cent. of the students on its rolls, come from the backward and labouring classes. We hope this particular feat of the High School at Parel did not escape the notice of the Education Minister upon whom the Society's representatives waited in deputation the other day. The Government Inspector has refused a grant to the High School possibly because it is not adequately housed, although he gave it provisional recognition for a year and the University affiliation is also delayed because of the insufficient accommodation. It is just this very type of educational effort in Bombay that urgently requires and deserves State-help, and we hope Mr. Jadhav will take an interest in the matter, which may otherwise be shelved under departmental routine.

Rabid Foxes.

The island of Dharavi in South Salsette is inhabited by poor simple villagers, certainly not people of consequence. Yet, for a few years past they have been incessantly clamouring for the amenities of city life like, for instance, a bridge over the Ambhavi Creek and a dispensary for the island. Their latest grievance is the nuisance of rabid foxes. This is by no means a new nuisance, a correspondent informs us; only, this time people have been more scared than before and many more have been bitten and a few mortally. It is evident that the rabid foxes are having a free time of it. But they need not have taken such an undue advantage of the Arms Act and the non-violent policy of the Government.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

OFFICIAL PLATITUDES.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.)

11.

Now we come to the panegyric of Sir Charles Innes, the Commerce Member who graced the Indian Railway Conference with his presence and loaded the railways and the railway authorities with extravagant encomiums coupled with his parting benediction. After some commonplace remarks about what he termed "benefits of intangible kind" such as breaking down of caste barriers etc., he asserted that "the last year was a red letter year for the Indian Railways. It was an exceptionally prosperous year; indeed our gross earnings surpass all previous records." He argued this to be due to the separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance, which I for one cannot comprehend, as to how merely the separation of this kind has in any way helped to achieve the record results in gross earnings of the railways. It is also not clear how any efforts on the part of the Railway management had anything to do with the increased gross earnings. This increase was entirely due to the revival of trade which was not influenced by any effort on the part of the railway, at least in the present instance, because the chief thing which a railway can do to encourage and expand trade is to provide cheap transportation. But looking at the figures of the railway rates it will appear that the railways did not do anything appreciable in this direction, for the average rates and fares on the Indian Railways during 1923-24 were in no way lower than those of the previous years. Moreover Mr. Simms, the Finance Commissioner, Railway Board, plainly declared before the Indian Merchants' Chamber not very long ago that the railway rates could not possibly be reduced. I shall deal with this particular point in detail later on. Let us proceed further and examine as to how far the results achieved last year can faithfully justify such lavish description as "red letter year." For the year 1923-24 the gross earnings which exceeded all previous records as proclaimed by Sir Charles Innes amounted to Rs. 107,75,66,000 against a capital outlay of Rs. 7,17,53,62,000. The figures for the preceding year 1922-23 were Rs. 1,05,65,19,000 as the gross earnings as against Rs. 6,97,46,97,000 as the capital outlay. That is for an increase of Rs. 20,46,95,000 in the capital outlay, the gross earnings have increased by Rs. 2,14,47,600. In other words a capital outlay of Rs. 20,46,95,000 has earned a revenue of Rs. 2,14,47,600 or a gross return of about 10.46 per cent. Now it must be borne in mind that the working expenses alone for the year 1923-24 have been 63.50 per cent. of the gross earnings, which would leave a return of 5.48 per cent. after deducting the working expenses, out of which again sinking fund, annuities and other charges not included in the working expenses, have got to be met. What will be left can barely be called a satisfactory return for the increased capital outlay against which the Government of India would have to incur an interest of at least 5 per cent. or so, because it is borrowed capital and mainly raised in England. The Commerce Member referred to the record gross earnings, but omitted to take into account the fact that the same were against not a stationary capital outlay, but against an increased capital outlay and after all, the record gross earnings, if reduced to the real net figure after paying for interest on borrowed capital, would be found to dwindle to a barely satisfactory return.

Huge Savings on Coal and Stores.

When Sir Charles Innes referred to the prosperous year apparently he was thinking of the surplus of 6.47 crores and net receipts (after deducting the working expenses out of the gross receipts) of 5.2 per cent. on the capital at charge on the working of the State railways during the last year, as compared with a surplus of only 1.22 crores and net receipts of 4.38 per cent. only during the year preceding year. Let us again resort to figures to find out if this result was due to any special effort on the part of the Railway Management so that they should claim any credit for such an achievement. The heaviest item of railway working expenses is the locomotive expenditure, and of this coal constitutes a very large percentage. In the year 1921-22 the percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings was the highest, the figure being 76.22. In the same year the foreign coal consumed by the Indian railways was also very high being 708,000 tons. In 1922-23 this figure was reduced to 639,105 tons and in the last year there was an appreciable reduction in the consumption of foreign coal the figure having been brought down to 169,434 tons. It will be useful to notice at the same time that the ratio of working expenses to gross receipts in 1922-23 is reduced to 69.09 per cent. and further in 1923-24 to 63.50 per cent. Thus over the 1922-23 figures there is a reduction of 5,33,474 tons of foreign coal and an increase of 671,175 tons in the consumption of the Indian coal, though the total coal consumption has steadily decreased from 605,66,674 tons in 1921-22 to 604,04,06 in 1922-23 and 6,02,81,07 tons in 1923-24.

(To Be Continued.)

S. AFRICAN
CHRISTIAN PIETY"ALLEGIANCE TO
SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD"LABOUR MEMBER'S
FULMINATION.

(FROM MR. C. F. ANDREWS.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 16.
Mr. Reyburn, a Labour member, is reported to have said concerning the Asiatic Bill at Durban as follows:—The Bill may be unfair, but I don't care. My motto is South Africa first. We South Africans owe to ourselves to preserve our White civilisation. We must respect our White race. This Asiatic Bill is a matter of self-preservation, therefore, must be carried through.

The "Argus" newspaper in an editorial commenting thereupon quotes the Minister of Interior's speech in the last session as follows:—"We South Africans regard ourselves as Christian people. We open Parliament every day with a prayer. We as Christian people acknowledge always the guidance and the sovereignty of the Almighty God."

The "Argus" adds: "If Mr. Andrews or anyone else succeeds in persuading Dr. Malan that the Asiatic Bill is unchristian, we presume Dr. Malan will feel obliged and resign his office. Otherwise the preamble about the sovereignty of the Almighty God will be nugatory."

Newspapers here report prominently the action of the Calcutta Corporation boycotting South Africa. Also considerable cable news have arrived concerning the Bombay protest meeting. Editorial comments will likely appear in all papers later.

MADRAS PROTEST.

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT TO S. A.
INDIANS.

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

All political parties in Madras extended with one accord a warm welcome to Messrs. Godfrey, Pather and Mirza of the South African Deputation, who arrived here this morning. A public meeting was held this evening at Triplicane Beach under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. There was a very large gathering of leading citizens of Madras present, among whom were the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas, the Hon. Dr. F. Rama Rao, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. O. Thandika-chalan Chettiar, Mr. Yakub Hassan, Mr. T. Prakasan and Mr. S. Satyamurthi.

Mr. Godfrey at the outset explained in detail the problem of Indians in South Africa and said that they in South Africa were determined to refuse to accept the measure, that they were, if need be, prepared to resort to civil disobedience, and that their mission in India was to enlist the material and moral support of India in their struggle.

Mr. Pather explained the South African situation in Tamil. After all the three members had spoken, the meeting unanimously passed the following three resolutions:—

(1) "This meeting of the citizens of Madras views with gravest apprehension and strongly condemns the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (further provision) Bill which is in violation of 1914 Gandhi-Smita agreements and has for its object compulsory segregation of Indians, deprivation of their trading and proprietary rights and the ultimate diminution of the Indian community as openly declared by the Minister of the Interior and trusts that the Government of India will urge upon the Union Government the necessity of a round table conference to settle, once for all, all outstanding questions including the proposed Bill, before further action is taken by the Union Government, in respect of the Bill; and should their reasonable proposal be declined and the bill is forced through the Union Parliament, this meeting suggests to His Excellency the Viceroy to advise the Imperial Government to disallow the measure in terms of section 65 of the South African Act."

(2) This meeting of the citizens of Madras pledges its whole-hearted support to Indians in South Africa morally as well as financially in their just and honourable struggle for existence in that part of the British Empire.

(3) This meeting further suggests that Government of India should, at the earliest possible opportunity, in consultation with the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State send a strong deputation consisting of leaders of all parties in India including representatives of the South African Indian Congress to place before the British Cabinet, the British Parliament and the public the grave consequences of the Anti-Indian policy of the South African Union Government as illustrated by the Asiatic Bill and to refer this to the League of Nations for decision."

Among the various measures suggested by the speakers on the resolutions to meet the South African situation were open declaration of war against South Africa, the voting of a demand in the Assembly during the budget session for some lakhs of rupees to support the cause of Indians in South Africa and the rejection of the whole budget if this demand failed and appeal to Churches of Christendom to influence the South African White settlers to give up their anti-Asian policy. At the end of the meeting the president announced the formation of a committee to collect funds from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to present the South African Deputation with a purse on the conclusion of their tour in this Presidency.—A. P.

SCENE IN ITALIAN
CHAMBERRIVAL PARTIES
COME TO BLOWS.TRIBUTE TO LATE QUEEN
MOTHER

LONDON, Jan. 16

Rome.—The Deputies belonging to Avenue Opposition, who had hitherto boycotted Parliament, returned to the Chamber for today's memorial sitting in honour of the Queen-Mother. The House was draped in black. Galleries were packed with Deputies who listened standing to the speech—Mother after which the House adjourned as a token of mourning. A regrettable incident occurred in the lobbies subsequently when the Fascists and Aventinists came to blows.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS

ITALIANS' SUCCESSFUL RESULT

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rome.—According to a telegram from Kisumu, Jubaland, the Italian astronomical mission to study the solar eclipse was very successful in its results. Three observatories were installed, and observers who had a full view of the phenomenon for two hours and eleven minutes secured a number of photographs and also important data.—Reuter's Special.

DUTCH SCIENTISTS' FAILURE.

LONDON, Jan. 16

Palembang, (Sumatra).—All photographic plates of the solar eclipse taken by the Dutch scientific expedition have proved a failure.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY SNOW IN FRANCE

"ARCTIC WAVE" IN SPAIN

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—A number of deaths are reported as a result of the severe weather. Snow is falling in many districts and is the heaviest in the south. Damage to flower crop in this region is estimated at several millions of francs.—Reuter.

Madrid.—There has been an arctic wave in Spain and the temperature in Seville is three degrees below zero. There have been heavy snow-falls in the north and north-east including Valencia. Train services are carried on under most difficult conditions. In the Catalonian coast several vessels broke from their moorings and battered against the quays. Many fishing boats have been destroyed near Barcelona.—Reuter.

BELGRADE ISOLATED.

HEAVY CASUALTIES & DAMAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Belgrade.—The capital is telephonically and telegraphically isolated. A storm of exceptional violence is sweeping over the country. At night time many accidents occur due to ice-covered streets. The railway traffic has been delayed owing to the fallen telegraph poles and masts. The Bagnitz Radio Station has been blown down. Considerable damage has been done to the wharves along the river Save. Pontons and landing stages have been carried away.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. & THE LEAGUE.

COMMUNICATION OF TREATIES &
AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Geneva.—The United States Government has informed the League's Secretariat that it is ready to communicate all treaties and international agreements concluded by it. The treaties may be published in the League's list on the understanding that they are not formally registered by the League, in view of the fact that the United States is not a member.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN DEBT SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has approved the Belgian, Rumanian and Estonian Debt settlements.

LATER.

The House of Representatives has also approved of the Latvian, and Czechoslovakian debt settlements.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—The House of Representatives by 257 votes to 133 approved the Italian debt agreement.—Reuter.

ECHO OF "MR. A." CASE

CAPT. ARTHUR REMOVED FROM ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 15.

London.—The Gazette announces the removal from the Army on account of conviction by the Civil authority of Captain Arthur, the notorious aide-de-camp in "Mr. A." case.—Reuter.

HER SON'S TRIUMPH

ALL INDIA REJOICING.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO
MR. HORNIMAN'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following cable to Mrs. Horniman, mother of Mr. B. G. Horniman, in England, on the 16th instant:—

"All-India rejoicing your son's return. Bombay accorded him a magnificent reception. May you live long to share his triumph."

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

RESUMES CHARGE OF "THE
CHRONICLE"

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company held on Saturday it was resolved to invite Mr. B. G. Horniman to take editorial charge of the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Horniman has accepted the invitation and is resuming charge of his post as Editor of "The Chronicle."

TRIBUTE TO MR. HORNIMAN.

FUNCTION AT KOHINOOR CINEMA.

There was a very pleasant function at the Kohinoor Cinema, Edwards Theatre, Kalladevi Road on Saturday evening last when the proprietor of the Cinema concerned, Mr. Dwarkadas, gave a special performance in honour of Mr. Horniman. The guest of the evening and a large number of specially invited friends were shown a film specially taken for the Kohinoor Cinema Co. featuring his arrival in Bombay as well as the Swadeshi photo play "Gulabkavali." During the interval, Dr. D. D. Sathaye on behalf of Mr. Dwarkadas in a short speech requested Mrs. Naidu to hand over a purse enclosed in a handsome silver box to Mr. Horniman as a humble tribute of appreciation of his love of India, and his struggles on her behalf. Dr. Sathaye, alluding to the fact that the purse contained the proceeds of the performance minus the charges to meet the entertainment-tax, dilated on the hardships to the theatrical and cinema companies which the continued existence of that tax entailed, and hoped that the distinguished guest of the evening would do his best to get it abolished.

Mrs. Naidu in asking Mr. Horniman to accept the purse gave to the gathering the welcome news that he was taking over charge of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the announcement elicited warm applause.

Mr. Horniman in expressing thanks for the honour done to him remarked, amidst laughter that he was not going to be drawn into making a political speech. He thought that film concerns of high artistic merit like those they had witnessed that evening would not be deterred by the tax, but amidst prolonged laughter he gave it as his opinion that films which were thorough, had ought to be taxed out of existence. From the point of view of the public, however, it was quite another matter to be asked to suffer an increase in the price of the entertainment, and he promised to look closely into the whole question. He was taking up his old paper again, and he hoped he would continue to be worthy of the trust which the public had always accorded to him.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM
"DAILY HERALD"

Mr. B. G. Horniman has received a cable from Mr. Ewer, Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald," congratulating him on his return to India.

"LONG LIVE HERO OF INDIA."

Mr. Shapurji Congresswalla has sent the following message of welcome to Mr. Horniman:—

"Heartiest welcome and warm congratulations. I beg to welcome you back to your adopted mother-land. In this critical time of India your presence is very welcome. India had never forgotten you, and be sure you will not be forgotten by the coming generations. The services you have done to India are imperishable. Long live hero of India!"

Wishing you long life, prosperity and health."

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN

A TOUCH OF ROMANCE

The "Bengalee" writes:—

There is a touch of romance in Mr. Horniman's return to India. Outside a very small circle in Bombay, who seem to have kept the secret well, nobody apparently knew that he had left England. It cannot be that the Government of Bombay were altogether ignorant of his movements. Something must indeed have happened to facilitate his return, although it is quite probable, as he says, that he has had to furnish nothing in the shape of an apology. Mr. Horniman is welcome to India, as certainly he is to the Western Presidency; but he would do well to tell the full story for which there is great curiosity all round.

INTRIGUE IN HIGH PLACES

"Forward" writes:—

The country will appreciate Mahatma Gandhi's hearty greetings to Mr. Horni-

NO COALITION

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

SOCIALISTS AND NATIONALISTS
NOT REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Berlin.—Dr. Luther has not succeeded in forming a coalition Government on the lines aimed but has completed a Cabinet which the forecasts agree will include Dr. Luther, Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, Foreign Affairs, Herr Gessler, Defence, Herr Brauns, Labour, and two other present members of the Cabinet, also ex-Chancellor Marx who will be the Minister of Justice in occupied territories, and Herr Reinhold, Minister of Finance. The parties herein include the Democrats, Centre party, German Peoples' Party and Bavarian Peoples' Party, while neither the Socialists nor the Nationalists have been represented. Thus the Government will have to follow a clear and careful programme and its foreign policy will remain unchanged.—Reuter.

SOVIET MINISTRY.

RESHUFFLING OF CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Presumably as a result of the sharp divergencies manifested in the recent Communist Congress a number of important changes in official appointments have been effected, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. *Inter alia* M. Kanneroff is relieved of the Presidency of the Council of Labour and the Assistant Presidency of the Council of Commissaries and he becomes the Commissary of Foreign and Home Trade in succession to M. Zorippa. M. Rykoff combines in himself the Presidency of the Council of Labour and Defence and the Presidency of the Council of Commissaries. M. Frumkin is relieved of the position of the Assistant Commissary of Foreign and Home Trade, to which M. Krasin is appointed. M. Sakolskoff is relieved of the Commissariat of Finance and he takes up the Assistant Presidency of the State Planning Committee.

The reshuffling also affects a number of lesser known leaders.—Reuter.

UNREST AMONG RUSSIAN PEASANTRY

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Riga.—It is reported that much unrest prevails among the peasantry in various parts of Soviet Russia, particularly in the Ukraine, in White Russia where armed anti-Bolsheviks are active. Murders of over-zealous communist officials are reported, chiefly from Borsnisk district where the militia and local authorities are alleged to have refused to act against the rebels and to be even co-operating with them.—Reuter.

LORD CARMICHAEL DEAD.

A REACTIONARY GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The death is announced of Lord Carmichael of Skirling.—Reuter.

The late Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st Baron of Skirling (created in 1912) was the 14th Baronet, being born on 18th March, 1859. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge and was appointed Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan and Lord Dalhousie, when secretaries for Scotland. He unsuccessfully contested Peebles and Selkirk in 1892. He had, however, better luck in 1895 when, succeeding Mr. Gladstone, he was returned by Middlethorpe Liberals to the Commons. He was Governor of Victoria Australia (1908-10), Madras (1911-12) and Bengal (1912-17). He was made a K.C.M.G. in 1908, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.C.S.I. in 1917. It will be remembered that during his regime hundreds of Bengalis were interned for years without any open trial or definite charge being put against them, under the shield of the Defence of India Act.

The latter has been accorded enthusiastic receptions wherever he has been. On his arrival at Bombay, he was received at the station by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Shaukat Ali, members of the South African Deputation and leaders of many other political associations and was profusely garlanded. These spontaneous manifestations of gratitude and joy at his return must have convinced Mr. Horniman that he occupies a very high place in the hearts of our people. He has suffered for his attachment to India and his fearless defence of her rights and interests. May he remain with us long and work for the cause to which he has been given already the best part of a strenuous and troubled life!

At the time Mr. Horniman was deported seven years ago, there was a strong rumour that the Government of India sent out of the country this fearless English gentleman as he had got on the toes of certain men of position and influence. This rumour is still alive and will continue to live until the gods at Simla and Delhi choose to allay public suspicion by issuing a straightforward statement of the reasons which lay behind their decision. The matter has come up before the Assembly and the Bombay Council more than once, but the authorities have not thought it necessary to open their files. Now that Mr. Horniman is back, will they explain their conduct, which "prim facie" does not admit of a defence? If they decline to do so, the public will continue to believe that Mr. Horniman's deportation was not due to "reasons of state," but was the result of an intrigue in high places.

SITUATION IN
S AFRICATO BE DISCUSSED IN
ASSEMBLY ON 28TH INST.GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

The plight of the Indians in South Africa was the first resolution passed by the Congress, and appropriately enough the same subject will be pressed on the attention of the Government of India by the Assembly in the very first week of its Winter Session. The ground work of the coming fight on this issue has been prepared by the Standing Finance Committee whose Indian members refused to agree to the Budget provision of Rs. 75,000 for the Paddison Deputation. The published proceedings of the Committee furnish a flood of light on the mind of both the Government and the Committee which represented the Assembly. It is stated in the report that the information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community was urgently required by the Government of India in making out a strong case with regard to the Reservation of Areas Bill and that without this information Government would be handicapped in making necessary representations. Let the attitude of the Government should be considered by the outraged Indian public as one of weakness before the strong Boer virus the report of the Committee further observes that the Deputation was of great importance as offering the best and, perhaps, the last chance, before the Union Government took up the projected Asiatic legislation, of arriving at a better understanding with that Government. It will thus be seen that at a time when even H. B. the Aga Khan is pleading for rehabilitation and Mr. M. K. Acharya wants a war on South Africa the Government of India want a better understanding by statistics and reports towards this end. Therefore, they have deputed Mr. Paddison and his colleagues at a cost of Rs. 75,000 so that the deputations might enjoy "first-class" passage, allowance and special pay for four months and the son of Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari might get second-class allowances all round and Mr. Andrews tells us from Cape Town that the Bill will be passed before the deputation has completed its enquiry. No wonder the representatives of the Assembly on the Finance Committee objected to the grant as the Deputation would serve no useful purpose. The report mentions that several members questioned on non-financial grounds and the Chairman (Sir Basil Blackett) decided, therefore, that the matter be referred to the Assembly where all the issues involved would be germane. So the Finance Member has come to agree that the political issue involved would be germane before the Assembly and so it will be on the 28th January when the battle of South Africa will be fought against a weakened Government. Evidently Lord Reading has decided not to help the cause of the Indians outside India, for he has already fallen in with the views of the astute and clever Sir Harcourt Butler by giving assent to the non-Born Officers Exemption Bill. Whatever be the justification of his Government's action the Assembly will not deter from urging drastic measures for this terrible menace.

GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS.

This is the only item regarding which the Indian members of the Finance Committee felt bound to record their protest, for a perusal of the report of the Committee shows no trace of opposition in any other demand of the Government when the Budget and Lands was discussed on the 12th January. Indeed, the report is convincing evidence of the reasonableness of the Swarajists and Independents on the Committee. Education is the crying need of the country and the Committee without hesitation agreed to the requests of the Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University for increased grants from the Central revenues. It will be remembered that Mr. Muhammad Yakub has tabled a resolution for further grant to these two universities, but the Standing Finance Committee has anticipated Mr. Yakub and enhanced the existing recurring grant to each University from one to one and a quarter lakh for two years and at the same time sanctioned a non-recurring grant to each of five lakhs of rupees, of which two lakhs would be payable in 1926-27, and three lakhs the year after solely for the liquidation of the existing indebtedness, in case of the Benares University, and for the completion of the scheme launched by the Aligarh University. But there are stringent conditions hedged round this grant, for both the Universities are called upon to prove that their financial and general administration are satisfactory. Nor is the infant University of Delhi, which has of late been retrenching in every direction to be ignored. The Committee has granted Rs. 10,000 as an additional grant in the two coming financial years, and there is a promise of a further grant of Rs. 15,000 if the University would manage to raise, of its own accord, five lakhs. That is, one lakh of rupees will be given to this University if its own resources are five lakhs. But poor Sir J. C. Bose, despite his efforts to get some additional financial grant to his Institute by appealing to the Secretary of State, was told after enquiry into his Institute's finances that there is already a surplus, and he cannot expect support from Delhi, but as a sort of eye-wash Government have agreed to bear the expenses of the Institute's printing charges amounting to a grand figure of Rs. 3,000. The Committee has also agreed to the grant of one lakh of rupees for the construction of buildings for

BANE OF COM-
MUNALISMLALA LAJPATRAI BLAMES
MR. JINNAH."ALL EFFECTIVE POLITICAL
WORK MADE IMPOSSIBLE"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

In a press message to "The People" Lala Lajpat Rai says: "I have read the criticism of the Congress resolution made by various sundry politicians like Mr. Jinnah from Bombay and that ex-Judge from Madras, who reveals in inactivity and occupies himself in the highly innocuous business of criticising others. Mr. Jinnah is desperate. He wants a party to lead and a platform to stand upon at present. He is like a rudderless ship who has done more to make the position hopeless than any other single public man in the country. I am not a member of the Swaraj Party. I need not become one, as being a Congressman. I am virtually a Swarajist for all purposes. It is true that the Congress has been more or less an echo of Mr. Gandhi since 1920. It was for years an echo of Sir Pherozshah Mehta. The Liberal Party is at present an echo of Mr. Chintamani. There is no free thinking in any party. The Independents alone are nobody's echo, because they are neither here nor there. What is there to prevent Mr. Jinnah or others of his ilk from joining the Congress or the Liberal Party? The Congress session this year was singularly free from all offensive criticism of any party or, for the matter of that, even of the Government. It is the Civil Disobedience resolution that stinks in the nose, says Mr. Jinnah. But the Civil Disobedience resolution has been made as harmless and innocuous as it possibly could be. The sting has been taken from it, but what prevents Mr. Jinnah from joining the Liberals? They don't talk of Civil Disobedience, they only talk of constitutional agitation. Why does he want a new party? What for? Are not two parties quite enough for the country? What is there to prevent these two parties joining hands in active work—say in the work of political education and constitutional agitation? Why cannot Mr. Jinnah postpone his agitation for the revision of the Lucknow Pact? Is he not the greatest hindrance to the union of political parties and an effective bar to effective political work? Sir Abdul Rahim is only an echo of Mr. Jinnah. The language is different, but the mentality underlying is the same. Then what is there to prevent the Congress and the Liberal Federation from enlisting a score of members excepting Mr. Jinnah's communalism? The Congress is opposed to accepting certain offices, but the Liberals are not. Let them and Mr. Jinnah go in for offices: the Congress party may back them as far as it can consistently with its principles. Why all these lamentations and bewailings? That the Congress has failed to give the right lead is perhaps true, but who else has supplied the lead? The Congress has talked of Civil Disobedience, which the entire say is impossible, impracticable and mischievous. The Liberals and Mr. Jinnah talk of constitutional agitation, which is ineffective, illusory and meaningless. The Congress is not going to start Civil Disobedience in the near future. Why then all this cry against it? The truth is that communalism has made all effective political work impossible. Mr. Jinnah knows it and others know it. Mr. Jinnah wants to use the situation for the revision of the Lucknow Pact in favour of his community. The others do not want it and do not know the way out of the impasse.

Why cannot the critics tell us what to do except to follow them in their vague, ineffective and meaningless fulminations against the Government? They want agitation, but all effective agitation involves risks. Are they prepared for it? Let them honestly say so and we shall support them. They want unity. Who opposes it? But they want it on their own terms. Stop talking of Civil Disobedience even as an ultimate weapon, but you admit it is not illegitimate nor unconstitutional. Who can stop the talk? The Government can do it today, if they want it, by one gesture. Messrs. Jinnah and Chintamani can stop it by joining the Congress. Why don't they do it? I am a Congressman and I intend to use all my power to oppose all wild talk of Civil Disobedience. To me it seems that all this talk about a united constitutional party is a greater camouflage and humbugging than any that was talked in the Congress. All political parties and all politicians do a bit of camouflage and humbugging and probably nobody does it more than Mr. Jinnah and he knows it, yet he must do it, as there is nothing else for him to do, either humbugging or communalism. Mr. Gandhi is out of the struggle for the year. Why rub it into him any more?

a sugarcane station at Calcuttalore. The necessary plans and estimates for the expansion of the station have been received by the Government of India, but at present one lakh is considered necessary to finish a greater portion of the work. It might be added that a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned during the current year.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WHO WILL BE MEMBERS?

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

I understand that Sir Sivaswami Iyer's proposed resolution that the Government of India should not signify its assent to the Locarno Pact, unless its terms were discussed by the Legislative Assembly has been disallowed by the Governor-General. The reason is presumably that the resolution relates to foreign affairs and as such cannot under the rules be discussed by the Assembly.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

One of the subjects which His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to touch upon in his speech in opening the winter session of the Assembly, is the constitution of the Public Service Commission. Nothing is known in Delhi as yet of the personnel of this Commission although it is well known that the number will be five. The Commission will not, however, commence its work till the 1st of April in Simla. With the establishment of the Public Service Commission there will disappear the Staff Selection Board which has been functioning for the last few years in selecting and examining ministerial establishments for various Government departments. The Commission will take over the work of the Board in its entirety, besides watching and redressing the grievances of the Indian Civil Servants. The Board will, therefore, last till the end of March. In fact, according to earlier calculations the life of the Board ought to have expired on the 1st of October last, but the Public Service Commission could not be formed as expected. The total cost involved in the arrangements for the continuance of the Board up to the end of February was estimated at Rs. 7,824, but this was more than counter-balanced by a sum of over Rs. 9,000 realised on account of fees levied from candidates for examination. The results of the examination were recently published and successful candidates were a few days ago subjected to viva voce examination only. Very few vacancies are available and yet there have been hundreds of candidates for the examination; not all of them, however, were of the required standard of general knowledge. The number of failures is, therefore, too large.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

The Contempt of Courts Bill which had been reported on by the Select Committee of the Assembly in September last is sought by Government to be taken into consideration by the Assembly on the 27th January. The Bill as it has emerged from the Committee stage is practically mangled, but there are doubts still felt as to the necessity of the measure. To the full blaze of this 20th century rights of the Press will be in serious jeopardy if the Bill even in its present truncated form is allowed to be passed and it is hoped the Assembly will seriously guard the journalists in India from serious threats on their established rights. It will be well for the Government of India to have the consideration of the Bill postponed till the 27th, as rightly suggested by the Upper India Journalists' Association in their able memorandum submitted to Government at the time the Bill was contemplated.

The Trade Unions Bill will also be taken into consideration by the Assembly on 25th and if not decided that day will be passed on 27th.

ASSEMBLY'S SESSION

LIST OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Complete list of official business to be transacted in the Legislative Assembly during January is now available. After the Viceroy addresses the members on 20th there will be no other business that day. On the 21st it is proposed to make a motion to refer to the Insurance Companies Bill to a joint committee of both the Houses. Motions will also be made to refer the Insolvency Amendment Bill, the Legal Practitioners' Amendment Bill and the Indian Factories Amendment Bill to Select Committees. It is further proposed to make a motion to pass a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, the consideration stage of which was taken in Simla, and to introduce the Indian Bar Councils Bill published in a recent issue of the Gazette of India and move for leave to introduce the Madras Civil Courts Amendment Bill, the Guardians and Wards Amendment Bill, the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Indian Lunacy Amendment Bill.

The next official sitting is on 25th, when three new measures will be introduced namely, a bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Vakalatnama Bill and the Advocates' Fees Bill. Thereafter, a motion will be made for the consideration of the Trade Unions Bill. If this Bill is not disposed of that day, discussion thereof will be resumed on the 27th. It is also proposed on the 27th, to take up consideration of the Contempt of Courts Bill and the Government Trading Taxation Bill.

The Assembly will not sit on 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th which days will be devoted to Select Committee meetings. As already intimated, the 26th and 28th are allotted for non-official resolutions.—A. P.

LOCARNO PACT AND INDIA.

ASSEMBLY NOTHING TO DO

DELHI, Jan. 16.

It is understood that the Viceroy has disallowed Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY

RECEIVES FREEDOM OF HARROGATE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The new Viceroy received the freedom of Harrogate at the Royal Hall in the presence of an large and representative assembly including the Lord Mayor of Leeds and the Mayor of Ripon. The Mayor of Harrogate said the freedom was conferred in recognition of Baron Irwin's conspicuous services to the Empire. Several local speakers eulogised Lord Irwin's services to the community.

Lord Irwin, in reply, spoke of his friendly relations with the Harrogate District and his fifteen years' connection with the Ripon constituency, which began with his political controversies, succeeded by years of overwhelming national anxiety, which taught him the extent to which they all shared hopes and ambitions in thinking what might be made of England. Coming in that way to trust one another they were able to look beyond party loyalty to the wider allegiance of which the party ought to be servant.

Lord Irwin said he was touched by the honour they had conferred on him because it was a mark of friendship and because, though for him the immediate scene had shifted and his powers were diverging, still he would like to think they were co-partners in a work whether here or there, which simply consisted in trying to leave the world a little better than they found it. That was the work which commanded and welcomed service to them all. (Cheers.) Referring to the Mayor's allusion to the work he would be undertaking in India, Lord Irwin said, "of that work, you will certainly agree with me, I shall be wiser to speak five years hence than now. I know the difficulties of that work and I know as all know, how truly those who spoke this afternoon who reminded us of the greatness of change that was operating upon and passing over the minds of men both here and there. I can only say for myself that I think I should be less than human if I did not approach what I am going to approach with some misgiving, but I should also be less than human if in approaching it I was not encouraged by the constant knowledge and reminder of the kindness which has been so universally shown to me—I should be less than human if from those things there does not spring, a determination in mind of your youngest freeman to seek to be not unworthy of your trust." (Cheers.)

Lord Irwin was entertained at a banquet in the evening.—Reuter.

A. D. C.'S. FOR LORD IRWIN

DELHI, Jan. 16.

When Lord Reading proceeds Home in April, Captains Ralph Burton and D. B. Daly will leave the Viceroy's staff, but Captain Latham of the 7th Horse, and Captain A. Maclean of the Cameron Highlanders will remain as A.D.C.'s to Lord Irwin. It is understood that the new Viceroy will bring three other officers from England as A.D.C.'s on his staff. Meanwhile, Major Harvey who will be Military Secretary in succession to Colonel Worgan, has proceeded to England and will return to India with the Viceroy-designate.

DEATH OF FAMOUS ITALIAN MUSICIAN.

HIS ELOPEMENT WITH GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Florence.—Death has occurred of the musician Enrico Toselli, formerly attached to court of Saxony, whose intimacy with the ex-Crown Princess Louise created a scandal when they eloped before the War. Subsequently they were married, but later divorced.

Princess Louise whom Toselli married in London in 1907 was an Austrian Archduchess and the former wife of the King of Saxony who divorced her in 1903 when she received the title of Countess of Montignoso Toselli and his wife separated in 1911, but were not divorced. Toselli's reputation as a composer rests on his well-known Serenade.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A large number of overseas buyers have intimated their intention of attending the British industries twelve days' fair which opens in London and Birmingham on the 15th January. The Prince of Wales will be the principal guest at the inaugural banquet at which only Empire foodstuffs will be served.—Reuter.

GIANT SUBMARINE CABLE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The "Colonia," largest cableship in the world, sailed from Greenwich this afternoon to lay the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's duplicate cable over 1,800 nautical miles between Cocos and Fremantle. The cable which is of a new loaded type is the first British owned and manufactured loaded cable to be put down. The cable is designed for a speed of 2,100 letters per minute compared with 145 on the present line. The question of further developing lines between Fremantle and Adelaide is now being considered. The "Colonia" is expected to arrive at Cocos by the middle of February and complete the laying of the cable at Fremantle early in March.—Reuter.

Urging Government not to signify the acceptance of the Locarno security pact until it is approved by the Legislative Assembly on the ground that it relates to the relations of His Majesty with foreign States.—A. P.

SIR A. RAHIM'S PLANS.

SEEKS ELECTION TO BENGAL COUNCIL

The Dacca Correspondent of the "Eng-

lishman" of Calcutta writes:— It is understood that Sir Abdul Rahim has decided to contest the Mahomedan seat in the Munshiganj-Manickganj constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, which has just been vacated by the Hon. Nawab Bahadur Nawab Ali Choudhury. The election will take place in February, and nomination papers will have to be submitted by Jan. 20.

It is understood that there will be considerable opposition to Sir Abdul Rahim's candidature by rival Mahomedan candidates.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

PLEA FOR INCLUDING MADRASIS IN ARMY.

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Sken Committee adjourned till the 25th January after examining three witnesses to-day.

The first of them, Capt. Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Central India Horse from the Well-known Tiwana family of Shapur District preferred his evidence being heard in camera. His examination lasted over two hours. He is understood to have supported the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. From his written memorandum it appeared that he favoured an Indian Sandhurst to supersede the English Sandhurst and Woolwich.

Mr. Inayatullah Khan, Headmaster of Government High School, Peshawar, who was examined in public submitted a lengthy memorandum in which he contended that the military genius of India was practically dead in almost every class of people. Military career under Moghul and even Hindu rule was associated with high qualities of head and heart but the British Government had lowered the prestige of military career by choosing to hire men of humbler circumstance and lower education. Witness was closely examined as regards the last statement. In reply he maintained that educated India had come to regard military career not with the same respect as civil career. This he attributed to the policy of the Government which had not paid military men adequately.

MR. RAZI'S EVIDENCE. Lastly Mr. Venkataswami Razi whose resolution discussed in the Assembly brought about the Sken Committee was examined in public.

To Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao witness said the process of selection hitherto adopted has resulted in practically no Madrasies and Bengalees getting into the Army as officers. The Selection Board was in Delhi and Simla and was acquainted more with the people of Northern India. There was, therefore, a prejudice against Madrasies and Bengalees.

He opposed the eight-unit scheme because it was against the idea of comradeship which was very necessary in the Army. The Sandhurst to be started in India must be on the model of the English Sandhurst so that there might be no need for sending the passed candidates for supplementary training in England.

The number of Commissions to be granted must be 50 to be increased per annum by 10 till there was complete Indianisation of the Army which witness worked out would be about 1957.

Replying to Captain Hira Singh witness said that if he were an Indian Commander-in-Chief he would utilise all available good material and would accept no artificial inequalities. To Major Singh witness said that along with the Indian Sandhurst there must be established an Indian Woolwich but if adequate number of candidates was not forthcoming then it might be postponed only till that time.

Replying to Mr. Sethna witness stated that there should be no bar in the way of any one obtaining military training either in the Indian Sandhurst or the English Sandhurst so long as he was in a position to bear the expenses.

The Committee then adjourned. It has dropped the idea of its visit to Aligarh.—A. P. Special.

TRAM-CAR DERAILED

18 KILLED: 20 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Tokio.—A tram car on the mountain railway was derailed at Myanoshita, and plunged 200 feet. 18 persons were killed, and 20 seriously injured.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF AMERAPA OIL CO.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

New York.—It is understood that Messrs. Dillon Reads, who were recently responsible for large public flotations of several important companies, have arranged to take over the British-owned Amerapa Oil Company which is engaged in the exploitation of mid-Continental fields. When the transfer is completed, securities will be issued for the sale to the American public. The figures involved have hitherto not been divulged.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FINANCE TANGLE

DIFFERENCES PATCHED UP.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—After a day of alarms and excursions, Government and the Chamber's Finance Committee, patched up their differences, the Committee agreeing to resume consideration of the Government's scheme. MM. Doumer and Briand addressed the Committee, and said that Government were prepared to cooperate with it in drafting a bill to be submitted to the Chamber which, contrary to expectation, does not meet before 19th January.—Reuter's Special.

PRELIMINARY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

SOVIET GOVT. TO ACCEPT INVITATION TO JOIN

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Moscow.—An official of the Tass Agency learned from an authoritative source that the Soviet Government has decided to accept invitation of League of Nations to participate in the preliminary Disarmament Conference and not to object to the participation of Soviet Experts in the preliminary disarmament conference on economic subjects provided these commissions do not meet on Swiss territory.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION TROOPS IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag has passed a resolution declaring that the retention of 70,000 occupation troops in the Rhineland would mean serious disappointment of justifiable German expectations and would be wholly incompatible with the political situation created by the signing of Locarno, agreed to by the Government in view of the political decisions of foreign Powers to continue to make very energetic efforts to bring about reduction of the occupation forces to the strength of the pre-war German garrison.—Reuter.

SECURING STATEMENT FROM ALLIES

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Berlin.—The German Ambassadors at Allied capitals have been instructed to ask their respective Governments for a statement of the number of troops the Allies intend to retain in the occupied territory. The Ambassadors have been instructed to point out that any increase in the second and third Rhineland zones from the first zone will be regarded as a violation of the Versailles Treaty and the so-called gentlemen's agreement of Locarno.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR RUBBER PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—Evidence on familiar lines urging America to turn her attention to rubber production was given by Mr. Harvey, freestone tyre manufacturer, before the Congressional Rubber Committee, though he deprecated measures which might be regarded as retaliatory towards the British or any other Government. Mr. Harvey added that the first rubber shipment from Mexico was as present on route to the United States despite the burning of buildings and holding up of shipments by the revolutionaries.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEEL TRUST

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—It is expected that the capital of Rheinisch Westphalian Steel Trust (mentioned in last night's message) will be approximately six hundred million marks.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 15. Berlin.—The Rheinisch Westphalian Mining Trust has been founded at Essen with a provisional share capital of fifty thousand marks, the partners being Rhine-Elbe Company, Thyssen Group and Phoenix and Rhine Steel Companies. The new concern which does not comprise all the works of four groups is merely a provisional measure for the purpose of placing production on a profitable basis and minimising the costs of production. Definite fusion depends upon the taxes which the State proposes to impose.—Reuter.

NEW CURE FOR LUPUS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—According to a Havas Agency telegram the "Matin" reports that physician Dr. Ansgan has invented a rapid and efficient method of curing lupus. The method consists in deep scraping followed by the application of permanganate of potash.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Cape Town.—Despite reports to the contrary, there is no doubt the Union will be represented at the proposed Imperial Conference, probably by General Hertzog and another Minister.

According to local opinion, October is considered the most suitable date.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

The death is announced of Viscount Chilton.—Reuter.

The labour dispute which lasted four months at Limerick in connection with the big German scheme for electrical power derived from the Shannon has virtually terminated by the dockers deciding to discharge steamers carrying constructional material.—Reuter.

QUININE AS MALARIA AND PLAGUE KILLER.

PLEA TO BREAK JAVA'S MONOPOLY

LONDON, Jan. 15.

According to the "Morning Post's" Geneva Correspondent, health experts attached to the League of Nations have decided that before the world can successfully combat malaria and plague, the monopoly of quinine from Java, held by Holland, must be broken. Officials are unable to persuade the Dutch Government to regulate actions of the quinine ring, and are at present collecting through a score of Government hospitals, statistics whether a substitute drug, from cinchona bark can be cultivated elsewhere than in the East Indies and can be made as effective as quinine in the treatment of malaria.—Reuter.

KAKORI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

When the hearing of the Kakori conspiracy case was resumed to-day Kunwar Bahadur, a prosecution witness appeared in the witness box. He deposed that he knew Banwarilal (accused) who was at one time a Congress worker, and then a member of the revolutionary Society. Witness was enrolled as a member of the Society by Banwarilal. The Society had two classes of members, namely, civil and military. The military members collected money by committing dacoities, whereas the duty of civil members were only to carry on propaganda on behalf of the Society. Witness was only a civil member, and was entrusted with the work of receiving letters, money-orders and parcels for Banwarilal. Witness had once received a parcel for Banwarilal, containing revolutionary leaflets. The parcel came from Benares. Witness had seen a revolver, a pistol and some bullets, in a steel box belonging to Banwarilal. The box was kept by Banwarilal with one Gopinath. On 11th December 1925, the C.I.D. police searched the house of witness, and interrogated him for a long time. Witness had told the C.I.D. police, that there was a box of Banwarilal's containing a revolver, pistol and bullets at the house of Gopinath. Further examined, witness said accused Rajen Lahiri, whose name he did not know, visited Banwarilal once at Raebareilly. Witness had seen him there and, therefore, successfully identified him in jail recently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chowdhury, counsel for the defence, witness admitted having made statements to the police before. He was never arrested, nor was he ever placed under police custody.—A. P.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

When the hearing of the Kakori conspiracy case was resumed to-day by Syed Ainnuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, one Bhola Nath (50 years) of Rao Bareilly appeared in the witness box and gave evidence on behalf of the Crown. Bhola Nath deposed he knew both Banwarilal (accused) and Kunwar Bahadur. The police visited the house of witness on 11th December, 1925, and in a trunk belonging to Banwarilal which the latter had left with witness towards the end of September, 1925 they found a khaddar shirt in which were wrapped up a revolver, a pistol and some cartridges. The revolver was loaded but pistol was not. Witness never suspected that Banwarilal's trunk contained those firearms.

When Bhola Nath's examination in chief concluded, Mr. B. K. Chowdhury, counsel for the defence, raised an objection that he could not cross-examine the witness. It is, after the whole of the prosecution evidence was over.

The Court overruled the objection and there was no cross-examination at all to-day. Next witness for the prosecution was Kishinlal (32 years) of Shahjahanpur, who deposed that Banwarilal (accused and approver) once took a house on rent from witness. The house was occupied for about 13 days and witness had an occasion to see the inmates of the house where he had gone to get grass cut.

Ramchandra (42 years) of Shahjahanpur was the next witness. Witness identified correctly in court two accused, M. A. Gupta and R. K. Khatri, whom he had identified in jail as well.

Gourishanker (32 years) of Shahjahanpur was last witness examined to-day. He deposed he used to go to Banwarilal's house once or twice every week in connection with the expenses of a temple of which witness was the "pujari." Witness had picked out accused M. N. Gupta and accused R. K. Khatri in jail. On being asked by Court witness correctly identified both these men.

The case will be taken up again on Tuesday.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a public meeting will be held in the compound of Mohan Building, Girgaum, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when the Nationalist candidates, viz. Messrs. Khurshed F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Govardhanbhai I. Patel, S. N. Gamadia, Mrs. Avantibai Gokhale and Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar will deliver their election speeches under the presidency of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party.

U. S. TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—Trade returns for 1925 show that imports amounted in value to 4,224,000,000 dollars and exports 4,967,000,000 dollars. As regards gold movements United States was net loser, exports totalling 263,000,000 dollars and imports 128,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

MERE HAWKERS

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

BEWARE OF FIJI!

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Addressing a large gathering in St. Stephens College Hall this evening Mr. F. E. Bateman of Melbourne explained the position of Indians in South Australia and said that though the Australian Government had promised Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to give franchise to Indians in that country they were unwilling to redeem their promise. It was with very great difficulty that the speaker caused the franchise to be granted to Indians. He had now come here to consult the Government of India with a view to his being made a representative of the Indian Government in Southern Pacific which included Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and all the mandated territories handed over to Australia after the great war. Indians in Australia were mere hawkers and were deprived of certain rights and privileges to which they were entitled as British subjects. In conclusion, Mr. Bateman pointed out that the problem of Indians in South Africa was likely to be repeated in Fiji if sufficient steps were not taken.—A. P.

SENATOR REID AND MR. SASTRI CONGRATULATED.

"RETALIATION NO REMEDY FOR S. AFRICA."

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

To congratulate Senator Reid of Australia and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri on the passage of the bill through the Parliament of Australia which places Indians resident in Australia on a footing of equality with the citizens of Australia itself, Dr. Besant brought together a distinguished international gathering.

Senator Reid, in replying, to the toast proposed by Dr. Besant said that until the colour question was solved from the Empire-point of view the Empire would be weak in the parts where it should be strong, and that he felt sure that the colour question would be solved with common sense and intelligence of the British race.

MR. SASTRY AND S. AFRICA.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, in the course of his reply, after referring to the Australian policy of giving equality to Indians with white settlers in Australia said:—"It is through influences emanating from South Africa that even this measure of emancipation of Indians in Australia was delayed to some extent." Mr. Sastri then referred to General Smuts' policy of allowing India to retaliate for unequal treatment of Indians in South Africa and said that even if we used the utmost power of self-treatment, we could not hit back with a thousandth part of the violence or force that General Smuts and his Government could employ against Indians. But, apart from that he asked: "Is ill-treatment and retaliation the method by which the mission of this Empire is going to be carried out? I must emphatically state my conviction that even if we explore all the recesses and possibilities of retaliation, we should not have arrived one whit nearer the final solution of this problem. It is by understanding, it is by one Dominion resolving to treat fairly British subjects elsewhere in the Empire and according full equality of reciprocity in equality and not by establishment of reciprocity in inequality and disability, that the larger ends of the Empire have to be subserved. In regions like South Africa the significance of the Empire is not fully understood, and we are trying to educate our South African fellow citizens, so that they may understand fully what this Empire stands for. If the Empire did not realise this it would mean nothing to us in India, but on the other hand would bring disaster which will only overwhelm the Empire, but probably the rest of the world as well."—A. P.

SITUATION OF KENYA INDIANS.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mr. M. H. Malik, Barrister, Nairobi, (Kenya Colony) had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy this evening for about 45 minutes, when he explained the situation of Indians there. In a communication he states that the Viceroy was very sympathetic throughout, the points discussed being the franchise, the highlands, immigration and education. Mr. Malik also saw Sir Mahomed Habibullah, member in charge of immigration and Mr. Ewhank, Secretary of the Department to-day. He is leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning and will sail for Kenya on the 20th by S. S. "Karanga".

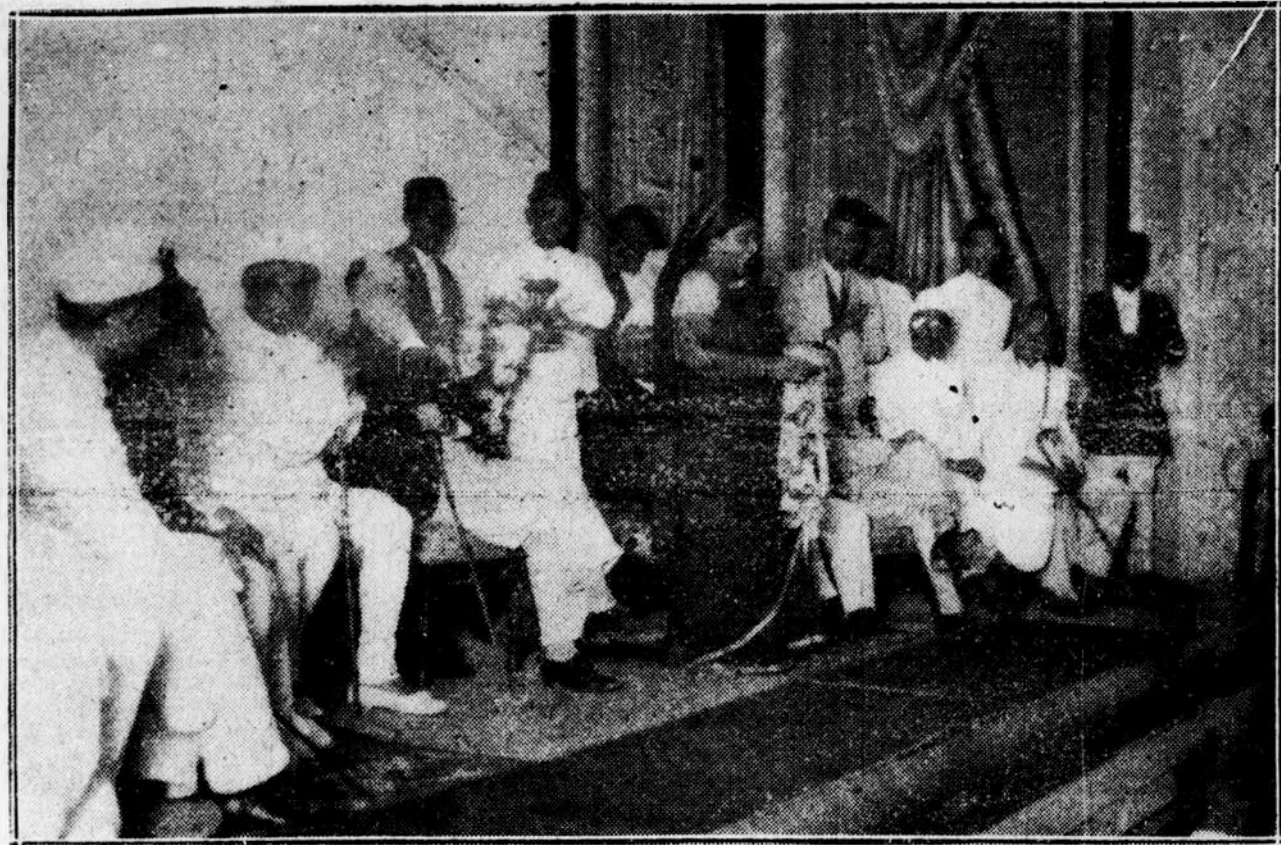
LORD READING'S PARTING KICK.

ASSENT TO NON-BURMAN OFFENDERS EXPULSION BILL.

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

Commenting on the Viceroy's assent to the Non-Burman Offenders Expulsion Bill the "Rangoon Daily News" says: "The Non-Burman Expulsion Act is a parting kick of the Viceroy to Indians on the eve of his departure for England. It is an instrument given to the Government of Burma to pursue divide and rule policy. In the face of the passing of this Act the Government of India's seasonal of the cause of Indians in South Africa becomes a huge force. It appeals to all true lovers of Burma to join hands with Indians in their constitutional fight against this new danger."—A. P.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HORNIMAN.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The enterprising firm of Krishna Cinema Co. gave a special cinema performance in honour of Mr. Horniman who was presented with a purse Mrs. Naidu is seen addressing the gathering.



A general view of the huge audience in the Krishna picture palace.

"TEMPLE OF GLORY."

LOFTY IDEALS BEFORE PEOPLE.

AIM OF THE MEMORIAL.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 15.
A picturesque ceremony took place this morning of the laying of the foundation stone of the Kirti Mandir of the Temple of Fame or better still the "Temple of Glories" by H. H. Maharaja Grewkwar, which marked the close of the Golden Jubilee celebrations. The conception of the Kirti Mandir, though new here, is indeed laudable. It is intended to serve as an inspiration to the rising generations by keeping before them the memory of the great persons who symbolise lofty ideals of one or other virtue, such as service, loyalty or duty towards the State. At the commencement the Mandir is expected to contain statues or portraits of celebrities closely associated with the State. There is no doubt a desire to commemorate some of the greatest men who lived and laboured for mankind beyond the confines of this State. Great men who serve as beacon light to the coming generations are often forgotten while they lived, and it is but proper that a memorial of the kind contemplated to be raised by the Maharaja should keep their memory green, and stand as a worthy ideal before posterity. The Kirti Mandir has been allocated a prominent place by the side of the late Prince Fatehsingh Rao's Chhatra, and will appear like a Hindu temple with a tapering dome in front and four round domes on each side. It is intended to contain busts and portraits with small inscriptions below them, describing, shortly, the career of those persons. The Maharaja addressing a small but select audience made a remarkable speech.

(The speech is published fully on page 4 of this issue.)

The Maharaja was then requested by Sir Mambhai to distribute placquets to students of Arts College, Rajabaiwan and other educational institutions of city, who deserved merit for personal efficiency.



A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality. No Cooking. Add water only.



MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

VOTERS' DUTY.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of the rate-payers of the Bhuleswar (C) Ward was held on Saturday in the Mulji Jetha Market Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party when a number of Nationalist candidates addressed the audience. Mr. B. G. Horniman was one of the distinguished visitors to the meeting. Attempts were made to give a hot time to the Nationalist candidates as handbills were broadcast amongst the gathering alleging that the Municipal Nationalist Party was misguiding the electorate by claiming false achievements and was deliberately ruining the prospects of the Independent candidates. The handbills further alleged that the Party had proved false to the voters in the matter of cow-slaughter, abolition of leave given to women teachers in monthly ailments, and unreachability. It further accused Mr. L. R. Tairsee, a Nationalist candidate of having wounded the feelings of the voters of the Ward by calling a certain locality of Bhuleswar as nothing better than a locality of houses of ill-fame. The handbills seemed to have had an effect on a very small section of the meeting who from time to time tried to disturb the orderly proceedings of the evening. And even that small section was set at rest by the President of the evening, Mrs. Naidu by allowing their spokesman Mr. Sanghai to have his say.

A fuller report of the meeting will appear in Monday's issue.

Mr. B. L. Motiwala at the outset referred to the attempts made to break up the meeting and expressed his gratification that some of the voters should come forward with some questions to the candidates. Speaking on the abolition of leave granted to Municipal lady teachers during their monthly ailments Mr. Motiwala dealt at great length and how he and his brother Nationalist Corporators tried their utmost to oppose the abolition but how in the face of majority they were helpless to carry out their intentions. Mr. Motiwala then narrated the work of the Nationalist Party and how they had consistently stood for the people's rights, trying to get the right of appointing their own Commissioner, to keep down the tramway fare, the poor man's conveyance and their attempts to have a Municipal paper where they could have the Municipal matters discussed at length and know what their representatives were doing in the Corporation.

THREE MAIN ISSUES.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that for all practical purposes there were two parties in the Corporation viz. the Municipal Nationalist Party and the other consisting of those who did not belong to it, but who styled themselves on the Progressive Party though he did not know what progress they had made except in the outward direction. Continuing Mr. Desai said that the three main issues on which the Nationalist Party wished to fight the elections. The first was whether or not they should have the right of appointing their own Commissioner. The Nationalist Party were pledged to see that the rate payers, who paid the princely salary of Rs. 3,500 to the Commissioner, had the right to appoint the Commissioner. There was nothing so absurd as to have a servant who for their city was appointed by the Government who did not pay a single pie towards his salary. The Nationalist Party had striven to wrest that right for the citizens but their progressive friends had objected to it and being in majority they were successful. The second issue was about the powers conferred

"BEING RESPECTABLE."



A scene from "Being Respectable" now being shown at the Pathé Cinema.

upon the Commissioner by Section 80A of the Municipal Act. That Section authorizes the Commissioner to appoint an officer on any salary for a period of six months without the sanction or permission of the Corporation. That power entitled the Commissioner as remarked by Mr. Jannadas Mehla, to make the Corporation bankrupt, if he wished by appointing any number of officers. There was a most grievous wrong to the rate-payers that ought to be righted as early as they could. It was a power so arbitrary that not even the Governor, the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India enjoyed. The Nationalist Party tried to take away that power but again the Progressives came in their way. The third issue was about the redistribution of seats. At present the seats in the different wards were most arbitrarily allotted perhaps in the interests of vested classes. For example the A Ward with population of 75,000 rate-payers had the right to return 12 men while Byulla ward with a population of 2,50,000 men only returned 10 men. The Nationalist Party stood for the distribution of seats according to population.

Concluding, Mr. Desai referred to other items in the Party's programme like adult suffrage, the Municipalization of public services and so forth.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who on rising to speak received a tremendous ovation, thanked them all for the very kind reception they had given him. Next he asked them to allow him to be off with a short speech as he had an important engagement to keep—he had to go to the pictures. When he was asked to speak in support of the Nationalist candidates that evening he was at first inclined to decline the invitation as his time was booked up. But then he consented at once for it was the duty of every citizen of Bombay—and he considered himself as such—to do all he could, to exert every effort to see that the men who represented the people of the city were such as really represented their interests. He was convinced that the candidates he was asked to support that evening were the best to represent them in the governing institution of the city. He had been looking up their manifestos and he could not find a single item with which he was not in cordial agreement. If they wanted the Government of the city to be carried out in the interests of the vested classes but in the interests of every man, woman and child however rich, poor or humble, these were the men if they had sense enough they would send to the governing council of the city.

AN INSULT TO RATEPAYERS.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that he wanted to deal briefly with one or two points mentioned in the manifesto. The first question to which reference was made by Mr. B. T. Desai was of the powers of the Municipal Commissioner. He wanted to tell them—especially as one who had studied municipal administration not of one country

but of many civilized ones—he wanted to tell them—the rate-payers of Bombay—that the powers enjoyed by their Municipal Commissioner was an insult to the self-respect of any ratepayer. Go where they will to any country professing to have an efficient municipal administration—even if they went to England—they would find the Chief Executive Officer of a city a servant of the rate-payers and not their master, with powers conferred upon him of such an extensive magnitude unchecked by the representatives of the people. They would find in any city in England, the Chief Executive Officer who was usually called the Town Clerk sitting at a desk below the Mayor the elected representative of the people. But if they went to Bombay Municipal Corporation they would find the Municipal Commissioner—no better than the Town Clerk sitting beside the Chairman, entitled to speak—though not elected by the people—could choose to speak and join in the deliberations of the elected representatives. He wanted to ask the rate-payers, how long did they propose to tolerate that state of affairs. They talked of the Chairman of the Corporation Mr. J. Bastista as "Kaka." How long were they going to allow the kaka to be led by the leading sycophants by the Municipal Commissioner. Unless they were prepared to exert their utmost to have a free, democratic Corporation, every man elected, no nonsense of special franchise, nonsense of nomination, no nonsense of a Municipal Commissioner higher than a town clerk, they could not make the city great as it ought to be—a model city with a Municipal administration that ought to be an example for the whole country to follow. He was perfectly well aware that once they had achieved that when they had the Corporation fully representative of the people, the plague spots in the city would be removed. While he was going about Bombay some sights—the slums and the bad streets made him weep. They must make a real effort to bring up their municipal administration to the standard of efficiency prevailing in the civilized countries of the world. One way of achieving that aim was to send men who were prepared to vote as a solid compact body and thus bring their impression to bear upon administration of the City.

MUNICIPALIZE PUBLIC SERVICES.

Proceeding Mr. Horniman referred to the tramways service and the municipalization of that service as proposed by the Nationalist Party. He did not think that mere municipalization of tramways services would do; they must municipalize all services—their electric supply, water supply—all the services that contributed to the amenities of social life. If they went in any city where they had efficient services—they would find that all these services had been municipalized and run by representatives of the people.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that he wanted to say a few words of advice to them both—the candidates and the voters—who he hoped would not take them amiss. He wanted to refer to his dear old friend—a man whom he best knew and in whom he had confidence. He recommended him to them as he knew he would serve them well and as they should be served by him—he meant Mr. Lakhmadas Raoji Tairsee (shame, shame, an uproar a voice—you were absent—Mr. Horniman he had done a lot of mischief).

Mr. Horniman: "I make a challenge to those who uttered the word 'shame' to come with me on a public platform and to justify their allegations."

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that he would advise the voters to take a pledge from the candidate that he would attend all the meetings, would not be absent unless on a medical certificate—would always be in the chair no matter, if he did not speak but was there to record his vote along with the Party. If they did that, their Party would always be in the ascendant.

Concluding Mr. Horniman expressed his regret that there were some dissentients, but he did not believe in glossing over differences. He was glad there was one to accept his challenge but he hoped that he would deal with him fairly as the speaker was prepared to deal with him fairly. He once again thanked the gathering for their reception.

Before Mr. Horniman left the meeting he was presented with a beautiful garland and bouquet made of clover and scented wood prepared by Jannadas Chaturbhui.

Mr. Sanghani one of the dissentients then addressed the gathering. He congratulated the Nationalist Party on the fight they had been putting up for people's rights but he objected to the Nationalist Party riding roughshod over people's religious feelings. He then referred to the questions mentioned in the handbill.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then replied to the questions of Mr. Sanghani and said that the Nationalist Party did not dabble in religious matters. It was a Party which was open to all irrespective of religion or creed and would be glad to include even Mr. Sanghani. The Party stood for the civic rights of the people; every member of the Party was free to his own views or the religious matter. When some of the critics of Mr. Tairsee condemned him, they forgot that the Party had nominated him not so much as a social reformer but as a champion of people's rights. Mr. Tairsee was certainly entitled to have any views on social matters as much as they did. Mr. Mohanlal then dealt upon the achievements of the Party and impressed upon the audience to return Nationalist candidates to the Corporation.

MRS. NAIDU'S REMARKS.

Mrs. Naidu in rounding off the proceedings said that the Nationalist Party had tried to put their view before the electorates and she was glad that some had come forward with questions. As long as she presided at any meeting she would certainly give the other side to put their view before the audience so that they can decide for themselves who was in the right. She hoped that in that respect there was nothing to complain of against her.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

A MISSIONARY ON PROHIBITION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

Dr. Jefferson, the American Missionary, who is touring round the world, delivered a public lecture this evening on the working of prohibition in America. He said that prohibition had not failed in America; it had been as great a success, as it could be in seven or eight years, and in the course of time, America expected to achieve complete conquest over the drink traffic.—A. P.

BERAR ARTS EXHIBITION

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

In opening the second C. P. and Berar Fine Arts Exhibition under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Dr. Moonje said that he himself was so much interested in painting and arts in his school days that his father apprehended that he (Dr. Moonje) would have to lead a poor life unless he took to some other profession. He deplored that artistic taste at present was restricted to the well-to-do classes, and said

that efforts should be made to create a taste for the same in the masses.—A. P.

PUNJAB HEALTH WEEK

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Punjab Health Week held to-day at Government House, Lahore, it was decided that the main feature of the Health week will be health exhibitions under the charge of special exhibition sub-committees, and that baby shows be held if possible inside walled enclosures. Special stress was laid to carry out the programme in small towns and rural areas.

IT BEGAN IN GLASGOW

Concert Artists' Strange Experience

Miss Catherine Leadbetter, a well-known English concert artist, recently related the following personal experience to a reporter who called at her home, 5 Fernshaw road, in the South-west of London.

"A few years after I became a professional musician," stated Miss Leadbetter, "I began to suffer from an ailment which alarmed me. I was then fulfilling a four months' engagement at Glasgow, as concert artists, and had to take part in six concerts each week.

"My illness began in a curious manner, my hair coming off in patches. This left my head sore, and I suffered most severely from piercing headache. My nerves were highly strung. I became weaker and weaker until to walk upstairs took my breath away. I had to discontinue my music practice for a considerable while, the strain and nervousness becoming overwhelming. I had cold after cold, followed by an exhausting cough.

"The weakness of my body increased until I felt too tired to go on the stage. My singing voice and my violin playing were for a while affected, and that increased my distress. For four months I continued in that painful and alarming condition. Later on I went to my parents' home in Sheffield, and rested. I was a little better for a while, but last Christmas there came on me a very severe development of the same weakness and suffering. The cough grew worse, and I became more nervous than ever.

"My mother pressed me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and soon felt the benefit. My spirits revived and I had more vigour. I continued with the pills and within three weeks I was quite myself again. My hair began to grow and I recovered all my old vitality. My voice returned, and I am told that my skill on the violin is even greater than before I was ill.

"I shall always be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for restoring me to complete health, and so enabling me to follow my profession."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. You can build up your health by beginning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Of chemists at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

NEW—IN—BOMBAY

BUT AS OLD AS 1866

"G. Ghose's Hair Oil."

It is a product of scientific extraction of "RAW TIL SEED," medicated and sweetly scented; a departure in the line of manufacture, conducive to the luxuriant growth of hair, delightfully cooling, refreshing and invigorating; a sure remedy for any complaints connected with nerves and brains.

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FINANCING THE AGRICULTURISTS

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

PROVINCIAL BANKS' CONFERENCE.

The first All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference commenced its session on Friday in the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. A large number of delegates from all provinces attended. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank presided.

Mr. B. F. Madon, another Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank welcomed the delegates and in the course of his speech said:—

For this first Conference of Provincial Banks we were anxious to secure as our Chairman some one who had been closely connected with the co-operative movement from its beginning, and I hope, you will agree with me that we could not have secured a better man than Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas to take the chair of this first Conference of Provincial Co-operative Banks of the country, because not only has he taken a most active part in the organization of the whole movement in this Presidency and particularly in the establishment of what is now the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, but as member of the MacLagan Committee of 1915, he has had the opportunity of studying the problem from an All-India point of view all over the country, and I feel confident that under his very able guidance, this first All-India Conference of the Provincial Co-operative Banks of the country will prove a great success, and its deliberations form a further landmark in the development of the Co-operative movement in India. I believe, safely counting on their active co-operation in any steps that this Conference may think fit to recommend for the further development of the activities of the Provincial Co-operative Banks in this country.

Rai Saleh Mir Nath Roy also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Beha and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then delivered his presidential address in the course of which after paying a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir V. C. Deshpande, he said:

Most provinces accepted the MacLagan Committee's recommendations about the general financial policy to be followed hereafter to safeguard the interests of investors and to ensure financial stability. I am sure, I shall not be misunderstood as indirectly paying a compliment to myself if I observe that the labours of that Committee were very helpful in clarifying the prevailing notions of the duties and functions, of the constitution and management of central and provincial banks. The results of our following the sound lines of working laid down by the Committee are evident from the splendid progress which was achieved during the next quinquennium. The number of central banks, including six provincial banks, increased to 333 and the working capital invested in the movement from five and a half crores to over seventeen and a half crores. The portion of the capital held by central and provincial banks in 1919 was nearly seven crores and a quarter. Since that year, the growth has been more rapid and, at the close of the year 1923-24, the total number of central and provincial banks stood at 530. Including the provincial banks in Mysore, the total number of such banks was eight and their total working capital four crores and a quarter, an increase of nearly half a crore over the previous year's figures. During this year, the increase in the number of central banks was fifteen, while their working capital rose by nearly two crores to a little over thirteen crores. The total working capital of the whole movement is fifty crores, having increased at the rate of about five crores annually since 1919. Agricultural societies, which numbered less than thirty thousand in that year, have increased to 34,646, and non-agricultural societies from a little under two thousand to 4,329. The year following has witnessed the organisation of a provincial bank for the Punjab, and I am informed that the Standing Committee of Co-operators in the United Provinces have recommended to their Local Government the starting of a provincial bank, so that we shall have, in the near future, the co-operative movement in all the major provinces and states served by provincial banks of their own.

RESOURCES OF PROVINCIAL BANKS.

Looking a little more closely into the figures, it will be observed that two of the provincial banks command resources in excess of a crore each, while a third holds capital just under a crore. In Madras and Burma, substantial sums are raised as deposits from the general public, while at Bombay are in the rather fortunate position of deriving about the seventy per cent. of our deposits from within the movement. The total investments with co-operative societies and banks made by the provincial banks amount to nearly three crores, which, in the other words, means that the Banks have at their disposal either as cash or invested in Government securities or deposited with approved banks a crore and a quarter, which being 20 per cent. of the working capital is an ample provision of fluid resource according to the standard of even the most cautious banker.

The financial position of individual provincial banks is generally speaking very strong, which does not mean that the directors and their advisers in various provinces are to rest satisfied and not to work to make it still stronger. The central banks, it will be seen, have succeeded in attracting deposits from the general public to the extent of nearly eight crores, and hold, in addition, a crore more from their affiliated societies. In the bulk, their position in respect of fluid resources also appears to be satisfactory as they hold about two crores in cash and in marketable securities which works out at 16 per cent. of the working capital. The proportion of the cost of management to the working capital is one per cent. for the provincial bank in Bombay as compared to two-thirds per cent. for all the other provincial banks taken together and is a little under one per cent. for central banks. The profits of the provincial banks range from five thousand in Assam to a lakh and a half in Madras. The borrowing rates vary from about five to eight per cent. and the lending rates from 7 to 12½ per cent. All the banks are in a position to declare dividends, the minimum rate being 5 per cent. and the maximum nine.

Save under exceptional circumstances, the provincial banks in all the other provinces confine their business to transactions with central banks. The extent of the calls on the resources of the provincial banks made by central banks varies from province to province and even from year to year. In Madras, the central banks derive from their provincial bank a larger proportion of the total capital than in other provinces. The proportion appears to be the smallest in Bombay, where the majority of the central banks are able to tap local capital sufficient for their ordinary requirements and fall back on the provincial bank only on emergent occasions.

The question of the relationship of provincial banks to central banks and primary societies tempts me to refer to a point of view which I pressed upon the attention of my colleagues on the MacLagan Committee. As there were only three important provincial banks in the country all dealing direct with primary societies, the Committee had to select one of the two alternatives for further financial progress: one of having central banks in various districts or even smaller areas to finance primary societies and the other of the provincial banks having branches in the districts. Each alternative has its advantages and disadvantages. I feel that while decentralisation is essential for supervision, centralisation is necessary for achieving financial strength and for securing efficiency and economy. I understand that the provincial banks of Madras, Burma and the Central Provinces and Berar have all opened one branch each, mainly for the purpose of attracting deposits and providing facilities for their depositors. The provincial bank in Bombay possesses thirteen branches in seven different districts of the Presidency. I hope you will forgive me if I give at some length our reasons for adopting a policy of which may not appeal at first sight to orthodox co-operators. The object of these branches is to provide banking facilities to the primary societies financed direct by the bank, to train them in business methods, to develop arrangements for the prompt and adequate supply of capital to agriculturists and to build up healthy, intimate relations between the bank and its borrowers. The areas served by the branches are usually equal to a taluka (tahsil) containing a compact group of agricultural societies and possessing uniform agricultural and economic conditions. For the training of members of societies in the detailed management of a bank, local committees consisting of elected representatives of the affiliated societies are associated with the working of each branch. If in other provinces, provincial banks to-day finance primary societies direct or are likely to, be called upon to do so, my humble, but nevertheless, strong, recommendation to them is that they should undertake such operations only in definite compact areas and not throughout the province; so that they can provide better financial and training facilities and thus assist in the intensive co-operative development of such selected areas.

LAND MORTGAGE CREDIT.

I shall now turn to the subjects for discussion, of which, in my opinion, the most important is the organization of land mortgage credit. This subject has also engaged the attention of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies which has just concluded its deliberations and I am sure we shall be very much interested to learn how they have tackled this important problem. It is a problem in which I felt interested more than twenty years ago— even before the Co-operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council—and I do not think it is any breach of confidence if I mention that I had submitted, so far back as that, to Government a scheme for an agricultural bank operating to start with in one district of the Presidency. And even when Sir Vithaldas and I submitted our scheme for a provincial bank, we did make provision for the raising of cheap long term capital. The securing of a Government guarantee, the recognition of the debentures as trustee securities, every all difficulties which the Bombay Provincial Bank had to encounter

some fifteen years ago and which took the Bank more than six years to overcome. The main difference between the proposals now mooted and the Bombay practice is that while under the former it is proposed to raise long term capital on the specific security of mortgage of land, the debentures which the Bombay Provincial Bank floated were secured on its general assets, the bulk of which consisted of investments in agricultural credit societies with unlimited liability. Another distinction is that while we contemplated one and the same village society providing short term and long term credit, under the new organization the two types of finance are kept separate and long term finance on the security of land is to be made available through an independent land mortgage bank covering a group of villages, the membership of which is restricted to borrowers. Banks working on these lines have been started already in Madras and in the Punjab, and in Burma too some beginning has been made and the general policy has been defined. We in Bombay have held several meetings and formulated our proposals which are now under the consideration of Government and in the disposal of which Government will naturally be considerably influenced by our discussions. In considering the present proposals for the establishment of land mortgage banks and deciding thereon it will be advisable to make provision for all legal and technical difficulties that are likely to arise in the working of such a complicated, but useful and necessary, machinery.

The main points which require careful consideration are:—

I. The agency through which loans should be advanced.

II. The area to be served by each bank.

III. Whether the debentures proposed to be issued should be marketed by the small local banks or through the existing provincial banks.

IV. The method of issuing and marketing mortgage bonds.

Without any idea of giving you a lead, I may say that I agree with Mr. Calvert as regards the primary agency being a specially formed society and not the ordinary credit society, and the area of operations being Taluka or some small tract consisting of a group of villages that are economically on the same level. I am in favour of debentures being issued by the provincial banks and not by the smaller banks individually. Not only will a bank with a large share capital attract purchasers for the debentures, but it will be very easy for Government to give a guarantee to the debentures of such a bank than to the debentures of small mortgage banks. I know Madras has tried the other method and if other provinces want to follow that precedent I see nothing inherently wrong in that procedure; though, as a business-man, I would prefer investing in the debentures of a central bank with a large share capital. I have only to add that the small banks must be affiliated to the provincial bank and that existing provincial banks should be allowed to undertake the issue of debentures provided they keep special accounts of the latter class of business. In the Bombay Presidency, we are now specially interested in this problem for the development and colonization of the large tracts of land which will be opened up for cultivation in Sind under the Lloyd Barrage Scheme.

STATE AID.

The Conference then passed a resolution affirming that the question of seasonal surpluses and deficiencies in Provincial Banks could best be solved by (1) a regular exchange of information regarding deposits in force from time to time and quarterly intimations about the requirements for funds by one provincial bank to another; (2) by each provincial bank obtaining general permission from time to time from the Registrar for interlending; (3) by following the general banking system of receiving short term deposits in season at higher rates and reducing rates in slack season; and (4) also by purchasing Government securities for short periods.

The Conference also resolved: In view of the need for promoting agricultural development and land improvement, this Conference requests the Provincial Government to issue loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act through co-operative agencies and be pleased to make provision in their budgets for allotments to be distributed for this purpose jointly by the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the directors of the provincial banks.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When the All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference met again on Saturday, the following resolutions were adopted after some discussion and the business was concluded:—

In view of the importance and complex nature of the question of the necessity of an All-India Co-operative Bank, this Conference resolves that the matter be referred to the proposed Association of the Provincial Banks for fuller consideration.

This Conference requests the Government of India to reconsider the question of exempting registered co-operative societies from payment of income-tax on interest from securities.

This Conference considers that early arrangements for the organization of land mortgage credit are necessary where mortgage of agricultural land is permissible and approves of the starting of co-operative land mortgage banks covering small areas. It is further of opinion that the work of issuing and marketing the mortgage debentures may be undertaken by Provincial Banks or central financing agencies provided they maintain separate accounts for this department of their work. This Conference recommends that Government should recognize the debentures issued under this scheme as trustee securities and agree to guarantee the interest payable on the debentures till redemption. In giving effect to the scheme it is desirable to confine its benefits, in the first

(Continued on next page.)

ASHOKA'S GLORIOUS REIGN

AN EMPIRE BASED ON NON-VIOLENCE.

DR. MUKERJEE'S LECTURE AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BARODA, Jan. 15.

Before a select audience of about fifty persons which included their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani, H. H. the Maharani Indira Bai, Sir Manubhai and other highest officials of the State, Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerjee delivered an eloquent, learned and interesting lecture in Emperor Ashoka in the royal palace with the aid of filmed pictures. Dr. Mukerjee began with the observation that it was believed largely that while ancient India had made great strides in abstruse philosophical thought the Hindus never have been a practical people. Dr. Mukerjee emphasised that this has been a misreading of the ancient Hindu culture. It has been maintained as a merely one-sided development. As a matter of fact, he continued, our manufactures had invaded the Roman markets, where Indian silks were in great demand. It was recorded that the subtle fineness of the Indian silk compelled Roman rulers to impose certain regulations in the interest of decency of public life. The revenue out of the Indian cloth to the Roman domains amounted to a million pounds and the balance was always to the credit side of India. Illustrating the large Indian Empire which Ashoka ruled, the lecturer remarked that it was bigger than the entire British Indian Empire. To such extent had he developed the art of empire-building and administration that sitting at one central place he could control the whole empire. It was definitely known that there were four Viceroy, under each of whom there were governors. Ashoka constructed monuments which stand famous till this day as models of artistic genius. To him is due the construction of the cities of Sri-nagar and Patliputra or modern Patna. Patna is particularly notable. It was built at the confluence of the Ganges and the Son and was nine miles long and two miles wide, defended by a canal 600 feet broad and 45 feet deep. Its wooden walls had 570 towers and 64 gateways. The central hall of the Royal Palace was supported by no less than a hundred pillars. Among the "Stupas" the famous one was that of Sanchi and there were also "Viharas" built by him. Even modern science has not been able to solve the mystery of the metal used in the construction of pillars, one of which stood near Girnar mountains in Kathiawar, proclaiming the greatness of Buddha and his teachings. One such pillar weighed fifty tons and it is thus incomprehensible how these pillars were removed from the place where they were manufactured. The inscriptions are embodiments of the perfection of art, containing as they do elaborate proclamations of the Emperor.

The time of Ashoka had also seen the medical system developed to a great extent. There was a pharmacy where medicines were prepared and medicinal plants and herbs were grown. No doubt, great attention was paid in his days to the moral uplift of the people and there was a portfolio of the Dhammapadam, who looked after the moral ministrations of the people. Non-violence was the central principle of the creed and the Emperor Ashoka attempted to unite people of all creeds, castes and religions by the all-absorbing tie of "Ahimsa."

Mr. Satya Vrit Mukerjee having thanked the speaker, the gathering dispersed.

SOVABAZAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED GET 5 YEARS' R.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Alipur special tribunal to-day delivered judgment in the Sovabazar conspiracy case which was a sequel to Dakhnashwar bomb case, in which Promode Ranjan Chowdhury and Ananta Kumar Chakravarty were charged with conspiracy, possessing substances used in manufacturing bombs and possessing arms without license. In connection with the discovery of Dakhnashwar bomb factory the police while watching the movements of the suspects came to know that some of them used to visit premises, 4, Sovabazar Street, in North Calcutta. On November 10th last the police searched this house and arrested the present two accused there. During the search the police seized six bottles of nitric acid, a revolver, several rounds of cartridges and a mass of inflammatory literature. The Court convicted both the accused and sentenced them to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The fuel of Life

When Nature strikes a balance, and calls in debts incurred—Vitality, the fuel of life, having been consumed too quickly by the excessive demands upon the store of energy—we are faced with disappointment. The enjoyments of life are but happy memories, the decline of mental and physical powers has set in, but are we, when Nature demands her pound of flesh, entirely powerless to stop the process of decay? Before the

discovery of Nature's own rejuvenator, RADIOSAN, the answer was, yes, but now RADIOSAN comes as a boon and a blessing to all who have drawn exhaustively on their resources of strength. RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, builds up body tissue, increases the vital forces of the entire human system, resulting in renewed youth and giving once again the power to enjoy all the pleasures of youth.

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CHRONIC LEG WOUND.—Sgt. E. Blong, of the Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, says:—"I was severely licked by a horse and sustained a deep cut that went down to the bone. Swelling and inflammation set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm had an instantaneous effect and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter. Continued treatment resulted in a complete cure."

HEAT SORES & SWELLINGS.—Mr. E. B. Barnes, of Tamkoti, P.O., Gorakhpore, says:—"Through the effects of heat, itchy inflamed lumps, similar to those caused by mosquitoes, appeared on my chest. The places used to bleed and discharge, then form into scabs. In Zam-Buk I found speedy cure. This grand herbal balm stopped the irritation, softened the scabs, and healed quickly and permanently."

SCALDS & ULCERATION.—Mr. Satischandra Ganguly, L.M.S., 69, Amberst St., Calcutta, writes:—"I had to deal with a very bad case of scalds, where the wounds were foul and separating profusely. I at once cleansed the parts and saw to the immediate application of Zam-Buk. In a few days all the burning and itching had ceased and the scalds were perfectly healed."

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FINANCING THE AGRICULTURISTS.

(Continued from previous page.)
justice and so far as may be, to working agriculturists.

The Conference is of the opinion that the Imperial Bank of India should pay interest on current accounts to provincial and central banks, on a minimum balance of Rs. 5,000; grant credits against promissory notes of unlimited societies or of central banks; rediscount for provincial banks bills of urban banks; encash at par at local branches cheques on Provincial Banks, drawn by central or urban banks; grant favourable terms for advances against Government securities; and assist in marketing bonds of land mortgage banks.

STANDARD OF FLUID RESOURCE.

The Conference is of opinion in view of the prevailing practice and the vicinity, or otherwise of the Provincial Banks to the money market, the question of a standard of fluid resource for different Provincial Banks, should be for the present left to the different provinces for independent solution.

The Conference believes that the introduction of a system of real documentary grade bills backed by tangible security and bank bills backed by crop loans for discount between trading societies, central banks or urban banks on the one hand and the provincial banks on the other is necessary with a view to enable the movement to possess an easily negotiable security and thus ensure greater fluidity in resources. The Conference believes that the rediscounting of such bills by one Provincial Bank with another will not only facilitate inter-lending but ensure a closer financial relationship between the Provincial Banks.

The Conference is of opinion that inter-relations between Provincial Banks for the transfer of funds should be developed by (1) payment of Demand Drafts or Telegraphic Transfers free of any charges provided there is sufficient balance at the credit of account; (2) collection of remittances from Provincial Banks free of charge for credit to account and (3) purchase and sale of securities on behalf of Provincial Banks less favourably situated by other provincial banks at one-sixteenth per cent. commission.

The Conference considers it desirable for the further development of the co-operative movement in this country that some inter-relations between Provincial Banks in British India and Provincial or central banks in Indian States should be established where the two banks find the same practicable with due regard to business considerations.

This Conference recommends that to promote closer relations between the Provincial Banks, to take action on the resolutions of the Conference, to convene conferences in future, and to take such further action as may be necessary, a standing committee should be appointed consisting of one representative from such Provincial Bank of British India and Indian States and that Mr. V. C. Rangaswami be appointed a Secretary of the Committee.

A COOPERATIVE "AT HOME"

The Chairman and Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank were "At Home" on Friday evening at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to meet the delegates to the All-India Provincial Banks' Conference and the Registrars of Co-operative Societies from various provinces and States. The guests were received by Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas, B. F. Madon, G. K. Devadhar and M. L. Tannan, Directors, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director. There was a large gathering which included many leading men in the Co-operative movement in the country and some prominent citizens of Bombay including Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. After passing a pleasant hour and partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

EXPLOITS OF SOLDIER DESERTER

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

One, Langton, a deserter from his regiment has been arrested by the Madras City Police on a charge of cheating Commander Digby Beste, R.I.M., Deputy Port Officer, Madras. It is alleged that Langton, in company with another appeared before Commander Digby Beste, on December 22nd, calling themselves David Anderson and George White and represented to him they were sailors on board the S. S. "Niristan," and having been thrown out of employment at Bombay, they came to Madras and were in great distress. Commander Digby, believing the story to be true, recommended them to the Friend-In-Need Society, and put them up in a European hotel. On 25th, they disappeared from the hotel after securing a bill for Rs. 40 which the hotel manager presented to Commander Digby for payment. It was next learnt that the two men were at Pondicherry passing under the names of Langton and Sims and getting help from the British Consul there. The Consul, suspecting them, put them on board the steamer and tested their knowledge of sea-faring and when it was found that they were not seamen they found their situation at Pondicherry uncomfortable and returned to Madras. At Madras, they approached the Station Staff Officer at Port St. George, and attempted to enlist his sympathy by representing to him that they were in distress. The military authorities who had previous knowledge of Sims as a deserter took him into custody to be sent back to his regiment at Poona. Langton was arrested and a charge of cheating Commander Digby was registered.—A. P.

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Take Peps whenever you go outdoors into the night air, as a precaution against colds and chills. Also in a crowded assembly or travelling conveyance a Peps tablet in the mouth safeguards against infection from lung sufferers, and against many a deadly germ-disease inhabiting the dust-laden air.

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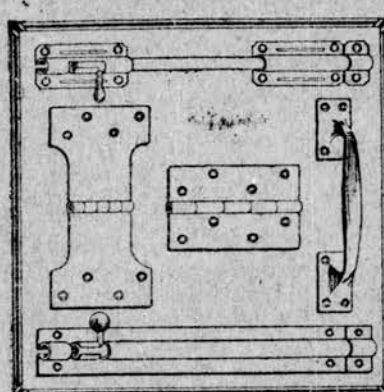
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